The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R.

The son of Senator Fair, of Nevada, tried to shoot his father, the other day. The boy is 20 years old, and was intoxicated.

The Czar's coronation has been postponed until the 11 of June.

This has been a favorable spring for lumber operations.

The paper mill near Cattawissa was struck by lightning and burned to the ground on evening of 19th.

Once Massachusetts complained loudly because the southern plantation overseer flayed the back of the negro. Now the Tewkskury almshouse investigation develops that Massachusetts tans the negro's hide.

Dukes altho' cleared of a most foul murder, wears the mark of Cain, and bids fair to walk the earth dispised and hated. The following incident occurred one day last week:

Dukes was stoned on 17, by Miss Nutt's younger sister, Annie, aged fifteen years. She saw him standing in front of the Jennings house as she was passing along on the opposite side of the street, and she hurled a cobble-stone at him. He jumped into the house and she passed on. The school children hoot at him as he walks the street.

The New York *Star* is real good and has an office for Mr. R. B. Hayes. It wants him to represent this country at the coronation of the Czar. We say send the returning board with him, and then forbid the return of the entire party.

Vanderbilt thinks of making things lively for the Penn'a R. R. Professor W. W. Seaman, a resident of Altoona for about three months, says that he is an agent for Vanderbilt and that Harrisburg, Mifflintown, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg, Johnstown, and other important points, now only reached by the Pennsylvania system will be tapped by Vanderbilt's new route. He says they have three thousand men employed in the Clearfield region and that about thirty-five civil engineers are engaged in locating the road through Clearfield, Blair and Cambria counties.

The *World* thinks the moralists of Massachusetts, however deep and righteous may be their aversion to Governor Butler, will scarcely deny that the selling of bodies of paupers for the private behoof of almshouse keepers, the tanning of the skins of colored paupers and the denudation of paupers for the purpose of making "rag rugs" for the keeper's floor are objectionable practices. Neither can the moralists deny that but for the efforts of the man of sin these practices would not have been brought to light. The moralists are, however, compelled to maintain either that these practices are not a discredit to the keeper of the almshouse, or else that the exposure of these practices, although it would be a credit to anybody else, is not a credit to Governor Butler, or else that the Governor deserves the thanks of the Commonwealth for his action. We may be sure they will not adopt this last course. Either horn of the remaining dilemma is painful for a moralist to impale himself upon, and it will be amusing to watch which is selected by the moralists of Massachusetts as the less painful.

A nice question has been raised in Massachusetts by a suit against a member of the Legislature for $10,000 damages for slanderous words spoken in debate. The plaintiff maintains that while perfect freedom of speech in debate is allowed any member of either house, such privilege does not extend to words spoken maliciously and not in execution of the official duty of a member. Possibly if this action is successful, the principle may be extended to holding members of the bar accountable for verbal assaults on witnesses. A penalty for offences of this character is vastly more needed than one against legislators, says the Pittsburg *Post*, and the REPORTER thinks so too. No lawyer should be allowed in court to slander a party to a suit or a witness in a case, which is so often done in court, and is highly unprofessional.

The patent process flour has got into the U. S. Supreme Court, and an argument was begun in a case which may prove to be one of much interest and importance to all millers who make what is known as "patent process" flour. The case is that of Robert L. Dounton, appellant, against the Yeager Milling Company, which comes there upon appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. It is a suit brought for infringement of a patent granted April 20, 1875, upon the improved process of manufacturing middlings flour by crushing grain between rollers. Among the defenses set up by the Yeager Milling Company is that Dounton's patent is void for want of novelty in the invention. If the decision of the court should turn upon this point rather than upon one of many other points of law involved, and thus settle the question of validity of the patent, the case would be one of much importance, since most of the large mills in this country have substituted rollers for stones, and are now manufacturing patent process flour.

The star-route trial closed last week in hearing witnesses. Next come long speeches by a half dozen or more lawyers, who, it is hoped, will get through in time to let the jury clear by the dog-days. If these rascals, Brady, Dorsey & Co., don't get to the penitentiary, then there is not much use in having those institutions any longer.

The Philadelphia Recorder s act has been repealed and signed by the Governor. This wipes out a $30,000 per year office that was created a few years ago by the Republicans to make a fat thing for Boss Quay as a reward for managing the machine and from which to derive a heavy assessment to grease the machine. This is a commendable step in the direction of Reform.

The reason there is so much ado about dynamite just now, is, we suppose, because it is so powerfully elevating.

The *Democratic Economist* is a new journalistic enterprise, at Milton, Pa., by Thos. J. Kister, C. M. Schuyler, and B. F. Kister. It is very neatly printed, same size and form as the CENTRE REPORTER, and its editorial and local make-up show editorial ability as does the typographical part mechanical skill. T. J. Kister is the editor, and a graduate of the REPORTER; B. F. Kister also had his first experience in the art under us. Success to the *Economist*.

AT HARRISBURG.

The test vote upon the indemnity "rider" to the proposed constitutional prohibitory amendment in the House on 19th on second reading was a genuine surprise to both sides. The anti-prohibitionists had no idea their vote, which was to retain the "rider," would be so large, while the temperance advocates were simply disgusted at the sight of instructed delegations, notably those of Westmoreland and Clarion, going back on them. The vote, 110 to 77, was a fair notice that the House means to crush the amendment, and the movement in this Legislature is a failure. The temperance men will now rather turn in and kill the amendment rather than let it go out to the people with the indemnity "rider" attached. The temperance cause has always suffered most from pretended friends.

The compensation amendment to the the prohibition act was defeated in the House on Friday, by a vote of 151 to 27. The 27 voting in favor of compensating the liquor men, are: Messrs. Barnes, Bierer, W. C. Brown, L. B. Brown, Burnite, Burt, Carey, Dearden, Gates, S. R. Graham, F. Hall, A. W. Hayes, Himmelrich, Hoofnagle, Hulings, Jenkins, Lafferty, Martin, Meyer, Mayton, McCrum, McMillan, Neeley, Parcels, Joseph Smith, Stees, W. E. Thompson.

The congressional apportionment as fixed by the Senate committee, gives the Republicans 18 and the Democrats 10 members. Our district is made the 20th, with Clearfield, Centre, Clarion and Jefferson. The REPORTER is inclined to think the Republicans will hardly find the Democrats green enough to help them in this 18 to 10 arrangement. The other districts in the central part of the state under this bill would run thus:

Twelfth District—Luzerne and Carbon.

Thirteenth District—Schuylkill and Lebanon.

Fourteenth District—Dauphin, Franklin and Perry.

Fifteenth District—Bradford, Tioga, Potter, Clinton, Sullivan.

Sixteenth District—Lycoming, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia.

Seventeenth District—Fulton, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Snyder.

Eighteenth District—Cambria, Somerset, Blair.

Nineteenth District—York, Adams, Cumberland.

Twentieth District—Clearfield, Centre, Clarion, Jefferson.

Twenty-first District—Fayette, Greene, Washington.

Senate bill requiring notaries public to place the time of the expiration of their terms on their seals was passed finally.

Senate bill to prohibit persons from treating other persons to intoxicating drinks was passed third reading, after an amendment offered by Mr. Henninger to except various malt or brewed liquors.

Senate bill to prohibit change of text books more than once in five years was passed.

The Ohio Republicans have taken the back-track on the prohibition question—a few years ago they were rampant for prohibition, and lost the German vote thereby. They are how steering in an opposite direction to get it back again. The Pittsburg *Post* says: The liquor law passed by the Republican Legislature of Ohio, not only provides a system of license, but relieves the large cities from the operation of the Sunday laws. This is a novelty in Legislation, and its object is clear as sunlight. That is to win back the Republican Germans to the party of moral ideas and prodigious sham. If the law is correctly stated no party in this country ever before so truckled to the liquor interest. It maintains the Sunday laws in the rural districts in all their vigor, but abolishes them in Cincinnati and Cleveland as a bid for the German vote. And the party that is doing this is the same that made great professions of devotion to temperance a year ago, and delighted in withering denunciation of the whisky and beer Democracy.

Senator Wallace denies the coffee colored naturalization slander. Few believed it.

There is a deadlock in the Illinois Legislature caused by the refusal of a Republican to attend the sessions. The deadlock has existed three weeks already.

President Arthur has got back from his Florida fishing spree. We'll bet we caught more fish than he did in the time, and didn't go near so far.

LATER.—The President on his return trip got sick, and had to lie over at Savannah, his condition being alarming. Should he die Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, now President of the Senate, would become President in Arthur's place.

The President has got back to Washington, not much sick anymore.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS COMPARISON.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Among the most interesting items in the statistics furnished in the annual revenue department is the indebtedness of all the counties in the state, the debt amounting to the large sum of $76,301,876.45 or an average of more than one million to a county. Philadelphia county leads off with $68,453,829.67. Next comes Allegheny with $4,423,993.97. Delaware follows with $465,000 and Chester with $320,000. Lancaster is not much behind with $279,000, after which comes Crawford, Berks, Armstrong, Dauphin, Lackawanna and Lycoming in order named, all owing more than $100,000. From this sum the figures dwindle down, Pike being the lowest on the list, the indebtedness being only $2,800. There are no fewer than twenty-nine counties that have no debt at all. Among these figures are not included the city, borough and township indebtedness, which would swell the aggregate very considerably.

The Lebanon *Independent* publishes the particulars of the consternation that was created at a mock religious revival meeting near Pine Grove Schuylkill county, the other night. The meeting was organized in a bar room, and designed as a take-off upon a meeting held previously in a neighboring church which had the effect of depleting the patronage of the bar. One blasphemous wretch after a mock sermon and prayer invited his associates up to the mourners' bench where they went through a mock ceremony of an emotional character. They were about to partake of a sacrament of the Lord's supper, liquor from the bar having been provided for the purpose, when a figure entered the room that summarily dispersed the gathering. The figure was black with large fiery eyes, lower limbs pacing like a goat's and round hoofs like those of a horse. In his hands he held a book in which he asked those present to write their names. He looked very much like the traditional "old nick" and his appearance sent the blasphemous party scampering in all directions.

——Sweet potatoes at Sechlers. Oranges and lemons at Sechlers. All the best canned and dried fruits at Sechlers. Fresh and cured meat always to be had at Sechler's meat market. The finest syrup in the land at Sechlers. The best and purest sugars, coffees, teas and spices, at Sechlers. All the vegetables in season at Sechlers. Fine confectioneries, nuts, etc., at Sechlers. The choicest tobacco and segars at Sechlers. Queens and glassware and wood and willowware at Sechlers. Stoneware all sizes and shapes at Sechlers. In short, everything in the grocery line, guaranteed fresh, pure and wholesome at Sechlers. All kinds of country produce taken at Sechlers and the highest prices paid for same. 2t

In New York Mr. Bowen charges Patrick Quin with offering him $100 to poison his wife.

ARBITRATION IN TRADE DISPUTES.

From the New York World—Senator William A Wallace has been making an interesting argument in the senate of Pennsylvania in favor of a bill introduced by him into that body providing for the submission of trade disputes to special tribunals created for the purpose. The details of the bill seem to be intelligently arrainged. The argument comprises an interesting review of what has actually been done in different countries by applying the principle of arbitration. In this country we have actually been so free, comparatively, from the labor troubles which belong peculiarly to older and more crowded countries, that we could scarcely expect much to have been done with a device that can only come into general use after the need of it has become clear, constant and imperious. Moreover, the success of such a device, consisting as it does merely in the avoidance of trouble, is not of a conspicuous or startling kind. The most important success has been gained in the iron trade in Pittsburg, in which for some years quarrels were avoided by purely voluntary reference of the question at issue. In England the building trades at Wolverhampton and the manufacturers of hosiery and gloves at Nottingham have been for years conducted by arbitration. But the greatest successes of the principle have been won in France, where there are annually submitted to the tribunals organized under legal protection from 30,000 to 45,000 cases of difference between employer and employed, and there are over one hundred of the tribunals. A system much like this prevails in Belgium.

It is much to be hoped that the system may take root in this country. Every employer and every workingman who considers the wastefulness of strikes must be anxious to see some system established which will do away with strikes. "All fighting," it has been said, "is a trial of strength." If nations could foresee before a war was begun how it would end, the war would not be fought, but peace would be had upon the same terms upon which peace is finally made after a great waste of wealth. And what is true of war is true of strikes, which are in fact the wars of trade. The only moral test which can be applied to a strike is that of expediency. If a strike succeeds it is justified; if it fails, it is condemned. But in any case the time and savings consumed in it are absolutely lost and wasted. If imperial boards could be employed to look into all the conditions upon which the success or failure of a strike depends, so as to say when a demand for higher wages is made whether the demand is likely to be successful if enforced by a strike, or when a reduction of wages is ordered whether the reduced rate is all that the condition of business enables the manager of it to pay, and to make award accordingly, it is clear that their establishment would result in a great gain. That is to say, the end of war would be attained without the waste of war.

Of course the power of the law is limited. The law cannot hamper freedom of contract nor prescribe that men shall abide the decision of any other tribunals than the courts of justice. What the law can do is to facilitate the submission of differences to tribunals before which both parties are fairly represented and which command the confidence of poth their intelligence and integrity. The habit of submiting differences to arbitration must be formed, so that men who differ about any question of trade will naturally think first of a reference and not of a strike. Any legislation which tends to establish this habit is to be commended, and Senator Wallace deserves thanks of his fellow citizens for having introduced and urged the measure which promises to attain this object.

LIQUOR SALOONS IN MAINE.

Neal Dow, in last week's Independent gives an interesting pen picture of the kind of liquor saloons they find in Maine:

When in any inn or shop or othor places of business, it is suspected that liquor are sold or kept for sale in violation of law it may be searched the same way as stolen goods would be searched for, the liquors if found are seized as stolen or smuggled goods would be, and the owner or keeper is arrested upon the spot and brought before the court to answer to the charge of selling intoxicating liquors or keeping them for sale, in violation of law.

These searches are conducted in the most careful and thorough manner of which I will mention some examples and they occur more or less every day.

1. A place was searched, not a shop, but a low and dirty hole where a man and woman lived. Nothing whatever could be found in the alcoholic line. At last, the cooking-stove was carefully examined and under the oven, in the ash-pit, the entrance to which was closed by a plate one-half by five inches in size. Six flat half-pint bottles of whisky were found and dragged out. One hundred dollars and costs and six months' jail.

2. In another place, searched carefully above and below, no sign whatever of liquor was discovered; but in the cellar was an open well, the water in which was within twelve inches of the top. One of the officers passed his cane around the well and it encountered an obstacle. Putting his hand into the water, he found a nail a foot below the surface, to which were fastened five or six strings and to each string a bottle of whisky. One hundred dollars and costs and six months' jail.

3. In another case the place was searched thoroughly without any appearance of liquor; but in a cock-loft was a bed, which was moved away, and beneath it was found a small trap-door, which concealed a jug of whisky. One hundred dollars and costs and six months' jail.

4 Another place was carefully searched, and, at last, the officers examined the pig-pen, beneath the floor of which was found a gallon jug of whisky. Same fine, same jail.

Another place was carefully searched for liquors, but in vain. The officers had satisfactory information that liquors were really sold by the woman of the den. At last, they saw that she was abnormally broad in the hips. "Hand out those bottle hidden under your skirt,' they said. She swore by howly vargin that there were no bottles there. "Hand them out," the officer said, "or we'll search you. Hand them out, and be quick about it." She raised her outer skirt, and from each side, unhooked from the belt a bottle, one of rum and one of whisky. One hundred dollars and costs and six months' jail.

All these cases are within my own knowledge and I might continue the list of others like them enough to fill columns of THE INDEPENDENT; but these will suffice to show what sort of native liquor shops we have in Maine and what their stocks of liquors are and what the extent of the trade is.

A SECT WHO BELIEVE IN ATONEMENT FOR SIN BY LACERATING THEIR BODIES.

Denver, Col., March 26.—There are in the Territory of New Mexico about two thousand persons belonging to the "Hermanos Penitentes," a fanantical religious sect who believe in the periodical atonement for sin by inflicting on their bodies agonizing tortures. They were originally connected with the Roman Catholic Church, but Archbishop Laney, shocked by their barbarous cruelties, promulgated a decree banishing them from that communion. Its membership has greatly decreased since, and those now belonging to the order reside principally in but four counties in the Territory. Great care is taken to prevent the discovery of their identity, all being masked. While conducting their annual penance the devotees often traveled hundreds of miles to undergo the prescribed tortures. Los Griegos, a small Mexican village near Albuquerque, boasts of the great body of the penitents. Yesterday morning their ceremonies were inaugurated by an introductory procession containing about thirty men and women.

BARBAROUS PROCEEDINGS.

The procession of purification by torture began at ten o'clock. Five men, naked to the waist, bare-footed, and wearing black robes and hoods that completely concealed their identity, were seen to issue above the lodge house of the sect, led by a master of ceremonies, who carried a genuine cat-o'-nine-tails. Two large wooden crosses, weighing 250 lbs. each, were placed on the shoulders of two of the self-torturers. The sharp edges cut into the naked flesh, causing the blood to spurt out and drop to the ground. One penitent produced a sharp goad, which he thrust into the flesh of his fellow sufferers from time to time, while the procession moved up the street singing a wild chant in Spanish. Halting once the crosses were transferred to the shoulders of others, the attendants meanwhile applying their rawhide whips mercilessly, each blow taking off skin and bits of flesh. The procession again started, and took its way to the goal, half a mile distant. During the march not a groan was heard, nor a word spoken, but just before reaching the goal, a small abode hut, an order was encountered which tried the nerves of the boldest.

SICKENING SCENES.

For some distance before the door cactus plants had been thickly strewn upon the ground, and as the barefooted cross-bearers approached one hesitated. Instantly half a dozen whips descended upon his bare shoulders, and with a bound he sprang into the thorny plants, his every step and the footsteps of his followers being marked with blood. As the torture grew more terrible the chant grew louder and the thongs fell with more vigor. Reaching the door of the house the procession was lost sight of, a sentinel guarding the entrance, and only broken whips and poles and blood bear witness to what transpired within. Issuing from the house the procession reformed and returned to their house of worship, and so the horrifying exercises continued, one band of penitents succeeding another until night, when a grand procession and chant wound up the exercises for the day. During these marches to and from the house of refuge the scene at times was too sickening for description. Powerful men submitted their bodies to the most merciless flagellation until, in some instances, the bare muscle was seen quivering at every blow.

The whole proceeding was a savage attempt to honor the Easter season. Hitherto the law has make no attempt to check these wild exercises, altho' once a penitent who threw another bearing a cross into the river near San Juan and drowned him was lynched by the infuriated spectators.

——All competitors have been distanced by Lewins & Co. for cheap clothing, and the judges have awarded the Philad. Branch the premium. Now its the Philadelphia Branch against the world for cheap suits, and goods in which there is no guile. The long and the short of it is, one can always purchase a suit at this establishment and get it at from $5 to $12 lower than e'sewhere.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Williamsport, April 19.—During a heavy rain and wind storm about six o'clock this evening two boats, in which a number of men were returning from on a boom in the river here, capsized and four of the occupants, Herman Hartman, Del. Rhoades, Grant Moore and —— Wilts, were drowned. The others narrowly escaped. The unfortunates were all young. Wilts being only twelve years old.

A couple of Hungarians went into the bar room of one of our hotels the other day intent on economical drinks "Fi cent whissy?" said the spokesman inquiringly. "No five cent whisky," replied the landlord. No drinks less than ten cents." The thirsty compatriot of Kussuth nodded his head in token that he accepted the situation, and the decanter and two glasses were placed on the counter. He filled a tumbler to the brim, drank half and handed the other half to his companion who quickly put it out of sight. Then putting a dime on the bar, they departed—while the landlord hunted all through the alphabet down to the begining of his own name for a strong enough word to express his indignation, and his customers were a long way out of range before he found it.—*Exchange.*

Twenty more men have been arrested in County Clare, Ireland, for conspiracy to murder landlords and others, and two of the prisoners have turned informers.

The *North American Review* for May contains nine articles, nearly every one of which discusses some topic or problem at the present moment prominent in the public mind. Senator John T. Morgan writes of "Mexico", and sets forth the considerations of commercial advantage and international comity which are rapidly bringing about a more cordial understanding between that country and the United States. The Rev. William Kirkus, taking occasion from Bishop McQuaid's recent vaticinations regarding the decay of Protestantism makes a vigorous counter charge upon the papal system in an article entitled "The Disintegration of Romanism". In "Emerson and Carlyle", Edwin P. Whipple discourses with all his old-time keenness of psychological insight and perfection of literary form upon the strangely diverse mental and moral characteristics of those two great thinkers. Prof. Felix Adler offers "A Secular View of Moral Training," arguing that the current skeptical habit of thought demands an independent system of practical ethics, based primarily on observation rather than on revelation. 'Communism in American", by Prof. Alexander Winchell, gives very forcible expression to the apprehensions of those pessimistic observers of the trend of events in this country who think that they see in our political and social development all the signs of impending national decay. The other articles are "Affinities of Buddhism and Christianity", by the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke; "Woman as an inventor", by Matilda Joslyn Gage; "College Endowments", by Rossiter Johnson; and "Extradition", by A. G. Sedgwick. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

SPRING MILLS SELECT SCHOOL.

The undersigned will open a select school at Spring Mills, in the public school building. The Spring term to consist of 5 weeks will open on Monday, May 9. Tuition $2.50 to $4.00. Boarding can be procured at from $2.50 to $3.00.

12apst C. M. SMITH, A. B.

APLIL COURT TRIAL LIST.

SECOND WEEK.

Centre county vs. Andrew Gregg et al.
I. J. Grenobie vs. Chas. E. Nash.
Stephen M'Monegal's Ex'rs vs. Price & Milliken.
A. C. Geary vs. Sam'l Kryder.
W. V. Hughes vs. J. H. Morrison.
Jacob Beck use of vs. John A. Hunter
Thomas Merryman vs. John T. Fowler.
Furst & Hunter vs. Hofler & Walker.
Jacob Wagner vs George Cronemiller.
J. B. Fisher vs R. H. Duncan et al.
H. Merryman Ex'rs vs W. F. Reynolds et al.
Warner & Merrit vs S. Ettlinger.
Com. of Penn'a ex rel., vs James Mullen et al.
Leonard Rhone vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
D. W. Holt vs Susquehanna Insurance Co.
Same vs Kittanning Insurance Co.
Aaron P. Pichards et ux., vs James Cowher, Adm'r, et al.
Com. Penn'a, ex rel., vs D. S. Keller, Adm'r.
A. B. Ross vs Carnegie Bros. & Co., (Limited)
Hugh Adams vs Alfred Johnson.
James Gates vs G. Dorsey Green.
G. W. Zimmerman vs S. P. Gephart.
George Reeser use of vs Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.
Jacob Pletcher et al., vs J. A. Walker.
A. J. Albright, Adm'r, Jonathan Kreamer.
W. H. Corman, assignee, S. K. Foust et al.
G. W. Zimmerman vs J. P. Gephart.

APRIL COURT.

TRAVERSE—SECOND WEEK.

Howard twp., J D Hall.....Ferguson, J T McCormick, M J Watt.....Patton, J Mattern, G W Basor.....Worth Ph Spotts, W Richards, W B Gingery.....Boggs, E Hancock, G C Harvey, T Murray .....Gregg, Wm Neese.....Rush, F J Smith, J Twiggs.....Benner, J M Kephart, J D Wagner.....Bellefonte, O Miller, D W Eberhart, Chas Smith, W D Dunkeman, E Brown, sr.....Marion, H McDowell, Joel Kling.....Potter, G F Emerick, John Grove.....Huston, W R Mattern.....Walker, Sam'l Gobbel, D Walters, Wm Grenoble, Joel Struble..... Howard, Wm Rossman.....Taylor, V Beckwith..... Harris, Frank Swab, John Meyers.....Unionville, B Rich.....Philipsburg, C B Sanford, J S Gray..... Miles Jered Kramer, Jerome Meyers.....Halfmoon, W H Wike.....Snowshoe, Jas Pope.....Haines, Jas F Stover, Sam'l C Musser, S M Motz.....Penn, Wm Eisenhuth.....Union, H Reese.....College, Matt. M'Closky.....Spring, John Ramy.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Michael Nofsker, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JANE NOFSKER,
19apr6t Executrix, Spring Mills.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jonathan Weaver, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. A. H. WEAVER,
12ap6t Administrator, Farmers Mills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Edwin W. Hess, dec'd, late of Harris township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowning themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES C. GILLILAND,
22mar6t Adm'r, Boalsburg, Pa.

Interesting to Tobacco Growers.

HAVANA SEED VS. SUMATRA.

We can drive Sumatra tobacco out of our markets, or at least succesfully compete with it, by growing first-class Havana Seed tobacco. It will meet the demand of the trade for fine wrappers, and is far superior in quality and flavor and nearly equal in wrapping capacity to Sumatra. Had the cultivation of this variety of tobacco been understood and a sufficient amount grown to supply the demand, the tobacco industry would not have been in its recent depressed condition.

There are several varieties of Havana Seed tobacco. Five years ago I obtained a package of seed from Cuba which produced five distinct kinds, from a stocky broad leaf to a very tall narrow-leaved plant. The broad leaf had too coarse veins, the narrow was fillers. I chose a medium, and hope by a few years' careful selection of seed to obtain a desirable variety. At the present time I can recommend only one variety, and that is the one introduced by Mr. Elihu Marsh of North Hatfield, about five years since, but unfortunately this seed has in many crops been allowed to get mixed with a coarse broad leaf variety which has very large veins and is undesirable. But pure Seed with suitable soil and cultivation will produce a leaf than which there is yet none superior.

I will briefly enumerate some of the principal points to be observed in the successful cultivation of Havana Seed tobacco:—First, use good pure seed of the very best variety. Seed that has been improved by the following method will give the best results:—Select the best plants, remove all suckers; when a few of the earliest seed-pods turn brown, remove all the blossoms and pods not full size; the seed will get ripe and produce strong healthy plants; but all the seed will not be perfect, and it should be carefully winnowed until all the light seed (usually one-quarter to one-third) is removed. This requires time and patience, but it will pay. By using seed selected in this way a few years, a decided improvement will be observed in the quality and quantity of the crop. I am fully convinced from observation, experience and study of the influence of seed upon the plant, that it is much more important to use only the best plump, healthy tobacco seed than it is the best seed corn or wheat. A careful experiment wil convince the most skeptical.

Suitable soil is medium heavy or dark, such as will produce a heavy dark leaf of Seed leaf tobacco. On some medium soils the application of some fertilizer that is known to make a dark leaf is advisable, such as castor pomace, fish or Peruvian guano. Heavy crops can be grown upon run-out grass land that needs flowing and fertilizing to produce paying crops. Such land should be plowed as shallow as possible and do good work soon after haying, and again seven or eight inches deep just before the ground freezes. Two or three barrels of dry slacked lime to the acre should then be applied. The next spring harrow the land thoroughly, and in May plow in ten or twelve cords of manure to the acre (the more cottonseed it contains the better). When the plants are nearly large enough to set, harrow the land until fine, and furrow out rows three feet apart and strew about three cords of fine manure to the acre in the furrow; if commercial fertilizers are used, apply them in the furrow with the manurer. Cover this with a ridge that will mark the places for plants twenty-two to twenty-four inches apart. The point to be noted here is that the fertilizer must be nearer the plant than is necessary for Seed leaf.

Set good healthy plants, and in two to four days cultivate deeply, once in a row, without disturbing the ridge; cultivate again after the first rain. When the plants are well rooted, loosen the soil lightly around the plants to break the crust and destroy the weeds. Keep the soil loose between the rows, and when the plants are about 1½ feet high use a horse-hoe that will place the fine soil upon the side and edge of the ridge. A simple attachment made with two barrel staves in the shape of a V placed underneath a common cultivator will answer the purpose. Very little hand-hoeing is necessary. In about one week place more soil around the plant to keep erect. This variety of tobacco is very liable to tip over before it is topped, and when it does it should be set up at once; the sooner it is done the less the damage. It should be topped so low that the top leaves will be about as large as any upon the plant when all are ripe. I am aware a wide difference of opinion exists as to how much it pays to sucker tobacco, but it should be suckered once about half way down, and again clean, for the simple reason that the suckers suck the juices absolutely necessary to perfect the leaves, hence the name suckers. A perfect crop cannot be obtained unless the suckers are removed, besides it is less liable to pole sweat and damage from fat stems and tearing. Tobacco should not be cut until it is thoroughly ripe. The practice of cutting a little green to obtain a darker color is wrong; it should be fully matured, and if allowed to stand a few days after it is suckered clean, more weight and better quality is obtained. Havana Seed usually requires four weeks or more to ripen after topping, and it cures better if hung with twine than upon lath; the slower and darker it can be cured the better. Tobacco should be taken down only when in just the right condition. When stripped the butts should be kept even and the leaves tied with two strings in neat bundles of from ten to fifteen pounds each.—*Springfield (Mass.) New England Homestead, March 31.*

REBATE MATTERS.

Opinion differs in the Office as to whether the present reduction means a permanent reduction, or whether in a few years the Government will be collecting about as much from tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes as now. The largest receipts ever received from the tax on tobacco was $28,148,767.90, in 1877. The last reduction before the present was made March 3, 1879, and went into effect May 1, 1879. For the fiscal year ending June 31, 1878, the receipts from tobacco were $26,383,872.30, and from cigars and cigarettes $11,719,226.39, making a total of $38,103,098.69, received that year. The reduction which took place the next year did not affect cigars or cigarettes, but reduced the tax on tobacco from 24 to 16 cents per pound. During the last fiscal year there was collected from tax on tobacco $25,811,936.16, which showed that after three years increase in population there was yet $572,636.14 less collected on a one-third reduction in the tax. Cigars and cigarettes during this time at the same tax have largely increased, the tax collected the last fiscal year being $19,218,422.47. The present reduction is about one-half all around. During the last fiscal year there were removed from the factories for consumption 161,324,601 pounds of tobacco at 16 cents per pound, amounting to $25,811,936.16 of tax collected. For the Internal Revenue Office to collect the same tax next year there must be removed for consumption just twice as much, or 322,649,202 pounds. In order to do that, it will be necessary either for the population of the country to double in the next year, or the consumer to double his allowance. As neither the one or the other is at all probable, it is pretty safe to presume that the internal revenue receipts will remain materially decreased for some years to come, and not continue to be the same, in some mysterious manner, as some in the office suppose. It is safe to say that the two or three million dollars in rebate will go into the pockets of the dealers, and in my humble opinion they will earn it by the time they get it.—*Washington correspondent U. S. Tobacco Journal.*

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE.

The official returns of the cousumption of tobacco in France during the last year show that it amounted in money value to 353,500,000 francs. The great bulk of this sum was represented by ordinary smoking tobacco, for which the Government, who have a monopoly of the whole tobacco trade, received 160,000,000 francs. After this comes snuff, which is represented by 63,000,000 francs, then cigars, which show a total of $60,500,000 francs, while 16,000,000 francs were expended in cigarettes, and 9,000,000 francs in tobacco chewing.

More Precious than Gold.

"About ten years ago," said an officer of a safe deposit company, "we had in one of our safes a small box that contained a child's primer, two or three picture books and a fish-hook and line. This box was left with us by an elderly lady, and its contents once belonged to a child that died many years ago. Two or three times a year the lady came to our place and examined the contents to see if they were all right. She was the mother of the child, and she seemed to take a sad sort of pleasure in gazing upon the articles that had amused her darling in the long ago. Finally she ceased coming, and when the time for which she had leased the space in our vault had expired we made inquiry as to the reason why it was not renewed. We then learned that she was dead." "Who was the lady?" "I must decline to state her name; but I will say that her husband was for a quarter of a century one of the leading business men of New York. He took the little box containing his dead wife's treasures away with him."

A French inventor says he is to construct a baloon which will be eliptical in form and 131 feet long. Its capacity will exceed 100,000 cubic feet, giving a lifting power all told of 3½ tons. The means of propulsion is to be a dynamo-electric machine and a secondary battery.

Cullings.

Why is a fishmonger a prudent merchant? Because he buys and sells c. o. d.

If you should happen to want to have your ears pierced, just pinch the baby.

Patent medicines are now made that will cure everything except hams.

Autumn: Wheezy, sneezy, freezy;
Winter: Flippy, drippy, nippy;
Spring: Showery, flowery, bowery;
Summer: Hoppy, croppy, poppy.
—BRADY.

Oh, yes; a tall man can have a short memory, just the same as a short man can have a long sleep.

A young lady on being asked where her native place was, replied: "I have none. I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

The young man who went to a butcher's shop for a liver pad, was a brother of a fellow who went to a grain elevator to have his corns removed.

Man's a Fool.

Man's a fool!
When it's hot, he wants it cool;
When it's cool, he wants it hot—
Ne'er contented with his lot.

When it's dry
He for showers is heard to sigh;
When—to meet his wish—it rains
Of the wet the fool complains.

Hot or dry, cold or wet,
Nothing suits that he can get.
I consider as a rule,
Man's a fool.

A gentleman entered a Portsmouth, N. H., drug store and asked for the "dark possibility of bright ideas." The clerk looked nonplussed, and said he hadn't it in stock. The customer then explained that he wanted—a bottle of ink.

A six-year-old boy at Belfast, Me., has very advanced ideas. He has a doll which he calls his wife. Recently he was telling his wife his future plans, and remarked: "By and by I shall become a Mason, and then you won't see me till 12 o'clock at night."

"Willyim, my son," says an economical mother to her son, "for mercy's sake don't keep on tramping up and down the floor in that manner, you'll wear out your new boots." (He sits down.) "There you go—sitting down! Now you'll wear out your new trousers! I declare, I never see such a boy!"

Sad But True.

A blue-bird and a sparrow
One morning came to see
The pretty little bird-box
Which I'd put in a tree.

Both thought it very cozy:
Each thought, It is for me;
And each flew at the other,
To drive him from the tree.

They fought among the branches,
They fought upon the ground:
And, busy, fighting, saw not
The cat was prowling round.

Puss crept up very slyly;
Then, with a sudden spring,
She caught them both; and never
Will either of them sing.

Instructive.

A table prepared by a French savant, gives the following data on the growth of children: During the first year after birth the growth in stature is about seven and one-half inches; from two to three it is four to five; from three to four, an inch and a half; from four to six, two and a quarter inches annually; from seven to eight, two and a half; from eight to twelve, two inches; from twelve to thirteen, one and eight-tenths; from thirteen to fourteen, two and a quarter; fifteen to sixteen, two; sixteen to seveteen, nearly two. After this, though growth continues until twenty-one, and sometimes for years after, its rate diminishes. Increase in strides show weakness of constitution or imperfect health.

GRAFTED TEETH.—Transplanting sound teeth from the jaws of healthy persons who could spare them to those needing them has been practiced by advanced dentists for some time. The *modus operandi* was as follows: The individual with the superfluous sound tooth, and the one with the decayed molar, were mated together and the freshly drawn good tooth immediately placed in the cavity made by the other. But it often happened to be necessary to remove a sound tooth from a patient at a time when no person of whom the dentist had any knowledge needed such a one. It would therefore be lost, for only "living" teeth could be made to grow in a strange mouth, and they died very soon after being torn from their parent gums. Teeth are "living" so long as the membrane covering the roots had any vitality. It has been a problem of great interest to dentists throughout America to devise some means by which the sound extracted teeth could be kept alive indefinitely, until they should be needed, and to a San Francisco dentist belongs the honor of solving the problem. Dr. W. J. Younger, of that city, has been conducting a series of experiments, which have resulted in the discovery of a means of preserving the life of the extracted tooth. It is nothing more or less than grafting it as drawn, upon the engorged comb of a healthy rooster, and leaving it there properly secured, until it is wanted. Then it is cut away, the cock being placed under the influence of chloroform, washed, and everything removed down to the membrane and placed in the freshly made cavity where it is needed. A representative of the *Call* was permitted to examine the mouth of a gentleman in which there was a tooth that had been planted there a week or so before, and which was apparently as firm as those which had always been there. It had been kept alive on a cock's comb for ten days, and had been taken from the mouth of a young lady whose looks were benefited by the removal.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, during an address at Christ church, the other night, remarks the Otago *Times*, while speaking of the telephone, asked his audience if they would be astonished if he were to tell them that it was now proved to be possible to convey by electricity vibrations of light, to not only speak to your distant friend, but actually to see him. The electroscope—the name of the instrument which enabled us to do this—was the very latest scientific discovery, and to Dr. Gnidrah, of Victoria, belonged the proud distinction. The trial of this wonderful instrument took place at Melbourne on the 31st of October last, in the presence of some scientific men, and was a great success. Sitting in a dark room, they saw projected on a large disk of burnished metal the race course at Flemington, with its myriad hosts of active beings. Each minute detail stood out with perfect fidelity to the original, and as they looked at the picture through binocular glasses, it was difficult to imagine that they were not actually on the course itself, and moving among those whose actions they could so completely scan.

Dr. Jones' Mistake.

Old Nixon used to have a row with his wife about three times a week. He got cranky and made up his mind to shuffle off; so he filled up with laudanum and went to bed. The old lady went to screaming, and as fast as the neighbors came in sent them off after a doctor. Some of them went in one direction and some in another, and it wasn't long before the doctors began to congregate. Smith got there first and looked the old man over. "Dead," says he, and he went away. Then Brown came in. "Dead," says he. Jones was the third one in, and he rammed a stomach-pump down the old man's throat and pumped up the drug-store. Then he reversed the action of the pump and flooded the old man with water, and after sloshing him around for awhile—same as if he was rinsing out a cider barrel—he pumped out the water and then flooded him again. Nixon wasn't in the habit of taking so much water in his'n, and pretty soon he began to gasp and kick. Before morning Jones had him all right, and went away feeling dead sure that there was but one first-class doctor in the world. A few days afterward he presented his bill. "What's this for?" says old Nixon. "For saving your life the other night," says Jones. "Well, I didn't ask you to, I never employed you, and I'll not pay it. You'd no business coming in here and jamming your old pump down my neck. Brown is my family physician, and I'll not pay anybody else," says Nixon. So away went Jones to Brown's office, and tried to get him to induce old Nixon to pay the bill. "Jones," says Brown, looking out over the top of his spectacles, "I never thought you was a bad sort of a fellow, but you've done a very foolish thing, and it serves you right to lose your bill. It's a good lesson to you, and I hope you'll profit by it. Didn't I say he was dead?" "Yes," says Jones. "Didn't Smith say he was dead?" "Yes," says Jones. "Well, that settled it! The man was dead, and you had no right to say that he wasn't. When two old, experienced doctors, like Smith and I, say a man is dead, its unprofessional and discourteous for a young man, a beginner in practice, to dispute their word. We'll forgive you this time, because of your youth and inexperience, and will hush the matter up for you; but be very careful in the future, and make no more such mistakes!"

Jay Gould's yacht Atalanta was launched at Cramps' ship yard recently. The Atalanta will be lighted throughout by electricity, and each stateroom will be supplied with electric bells to the servants' quarters and steward's pantry. Steam fans will keep the air moving at all times, and, in short, everything that ingenuity can suggest and cash command will be suggested and commanded. The pleasure of plowing the raging main as boss of the Atalanta will cost Jay Gould in the neighborhood of $250,000.

A valuable deposit of the remains of mammals from the diluvial period has lately been discovered on the banks of the Volga, between Zarizyn and Sarepta, after a flood which cut away some of the land beside that great river. The variety of the specimens is notable.

Gems.

Innocence consists in the acknowledgement that one knows nothing of truth, and can do nothing of good from himself, but from the Lord. It consists, therefore, in being led by the Lord, and not by self. Therefore all who are in Heaven are in innocence, for all who are there love to be led by the Lord.—*Swedenborg.*

God makes crosses of great variety; he makes some of iron and lead, that look as if they must crush; some of straw, that seem so light, and yet are no less difficult to carry; some he makes of gold and precious stones, that dazzle the eye and excite the envy of spectators but in reality are as well able to crucify as those which are so much dreaded.—*Fenelon.*

Cultivate the heart, the intellect, the body, the soul. Loot out all evil thoughts and hard feelings. Learn to forget little injuries, and remember only God's blessings. So will your heart grow light and your countenance sunny, you will be at peace with God and all the world, and that peace will shine through you as does a lighted candle within an alabaster shade.—*Christian Life.*

When one gets into a scrape about the only question asked is, "What did he do?" and they all jump to the conclusion that if he did it once he'll do it again. Looking into the circumstances takes time and trouble, and t isn't human nature to bother much about other people.—*E. P. Roe.*

A man must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.—*Addison.*

What are the best days in memory? Those in which we met a companion who was truly such.—*Emerson.*

Truth alone, like faith alone, is dead. It is only "the voice of one crying in wilderness, 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord.'" It is only a vessel to hold what comes from above. However great a thing it may seem to our external and natural conceptions, the least thing in the kingdom of heaven is greater than it; for nothing enters into the kingdom of heaven but *goodness and truth conjoined*—truth conjoined to love, which only is alive. Truth alone is neither the bridegroom nor the bride, but only the "friend" who stands and hears, and rejoices at the Divine voice.—*Dr. William H. Holcombe.*

In this world, where there is so much real sorrow, and so much unnecessary grief of fret and worry; where men stumble in rough paths, and so many push them down rather than help them up; where tears are as common as smiles, and hearts ache so easily, but are poorly fed on higher joys—how grateful ought we to be that God sends along, here and there, a natural heart singer—a man whose nature is large and luminous, and who, by his very carriage and spontaneous actions, calms, cheers and helps his fellows. God bless the good-natured, for they bless everybody else!—*Beecher.*

Henceforth be mine a life of action and reality! I will work in my own sphere, nor wish it other than it is. This alone is health and happiness. This alone is life.—*Longfellow.*

The common adage that delays are dangerous, acts as spurs upon the resolution.—*Don Quizote.*

Muscovite Christianity.

Sects and Sectarianism in Russia—Secret Centres of Disaffection.

It is only very recently that we began to have anything like a thorough and accurate knowledge of the condition of things in the interior of Russia. Possessed, it undoubtedly is, of many of the essential elements which united do much to the establishment of the Empire. Yet Russia is not without many of the elements of disunion, and it is not by any means an impossibility that some of the native forces with unity may do much to hinder the full realization of the Russian dream of world dominion.

From a well-informed pamphlet, lately published in Germany, we learn that there are scattered over the Empire not fewer than fourteen millions of dissenters, not to speak of Jews, Mohammedans, Roman Catholics, and those who would naturally come under the name of Protestants. Of Jews there are about 2,600,000; of Mohammedans, about 7,500,000; of Roman Catholics, about 7,500,000; of Protestants, about 2,800,000. The Russian (Greek) Church or Orthodox Catholic, is set down at a little over 60,000,000. Of these 60,000,000 it is said that about 14,000,000, more or less, are Dissenters. The sects with priests are estimated at 3,000,000. Those without priests are set down at 8,000,000. Of what are called Spiritualistic Christians there are 1,000,000; and what are known as Chlysty and Skopzy are estimated at 65,000.

Most of these sects owe their origin to an attempt which was made some two hundred years ago to revise the religious books and the ritual. Of those who have priests, the most numerous are the Pomorzy, the Phillpowzy and the Kupitones, all of whom attach much importance to what may be called generally baptism by fire. Of the priestless secis the most numerous are the Fedojsejewzy, and the Stranniki. The latter are homeless, restless wanderers, and are opposed to marriage, holding that since the death of the famous Nikon of Moscow no priest is entitled to perform the ceremony.

All of the above named sects believe that Antichrist is in power in Russia, and they submit to the authority of the State reluctantly and under compulsion. They refuse to pray for the Czar; and the reason assigned for their wandering habits is that they are in perpetual flight from antichrist. The Chlysty are, as their name signifies, self-flagellators. It is their belief that their founder, Daniel Philipowitch, was a personification of God. They are fond of great names; and they have among them many Christs, many Mothers of God, and many prophets. The Skopzy are self-immolators, in this respect resembling the Pomorzy and Phillpowzy, both of whom, under certain circumstances, encourage suicide by burning.—*New York Herald.*

Curious.

A Chinese coin 3000 years old has been found by gold miners, who were digging in a claim at Cossiar, Cal. It is supposed to have been left there by Chinese mariners wrecked on the coast long before the Christian era.

While cleaning a piece of pine land near Lake City, Fla., a man recently found about a foot below the surface of the earth an Indian tomahawk in a good state of preservation. It had attached to it a pipe. The handle is bored making a perfect stem.

Given once the idea of the sun and moon as a married couple, to what issues and situations does not such an idea lend itself! First of all would come naturally the old Prussian belief that the stars where their offspring, and next to that the legend that the moon proved faithless to his wife, and eloped with the betrothed of the morning star for which the god of thunder, to punish him, cut him in two with a sharp knife, as may still be seen in the moon's shape at certain times. In Bavaria a similar tale appears in a more elaborate form. A girl who spun in the moonlight, having been drawn up by the moon, was the source of a good deal of jealousy to the sun as soon as she became aware of the moon's faithlessness to herself. She, therefore, spying the girl's lover asleep in a wood, and in order to be even with the moon, took him up for herself. The girl and her lover then perceiving themselves thus remote from one another were naturally anxious to meet again; and a great grief it was to the moon when he found that the spinning girl no longer cared for him, but still thought of her original lover. The tears he sheds in consequence are what we call the shooting stars.

Origin of Simon Pure.

SIMON PURE.—This name which is often heard, is that of a Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." Being about to visit London to attend the quarterly meeting of his sect, his friend Aminadab Holdfast sends a letter of recommendation and introduction to another Quaker, Obadiah Prim, a rigid and stern man, who is guardian of Anne Lovely a young lady worth £30,000. Colonel Feignwell, another character in the same play, who is enamoured of Miss Lovely and her handsome fortune, availing himself of an accidental discovery of Holdfast's letter and of its contents, succeeds in passing himself off on Prim as his expected visitor. The real Simon Pure, calling at Prim's house, is treated as an impostor, and is obliged to depart in order to hunt up witnesses who can testify to his indentity. Meantime, Feignwell succeeds in getting from Prim a written and unconditional consent to his marriage with Anne. No sooner has he obtained possession of the document than Simon Pure reappears with his witnesses, and Prim discovers the trick that has been ut upon him.

Warts on Horses.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says: "Fresh, clean hog's-lard rubbed three or four times on any kind of warts on horses or cattle will remove them on three or four applications. I have removed the warts time after time, and never have been able to find the wart for the fourth application. If I should send the Latin name for the lard and tell men to pay fifty cents to the druggist for about two cents worth of good lard this remedy would be oftener used."

The Government breakwater, which was projected 1500 feet into the inlet at Atlantic City four years ago, is now nearly buried in sand. At low tide it stands entirely dry.

SOME DAY.

Farewell, bright dawns and perfume-laden airs,
Faint with the breath of roses newly blown—
Warm slumbrous noons, when sleep our haunting cares,
Long summer day sand nights too swiftly flown,
With sighs and sad regrets we saw you go:
Why did you leave us, who had loved you so?

Neath sapphire skies, and starry hedgerows sweet
Laced with gold thread of gossamer, we went,
Wild summer blooms beneath our wandering feet,
And summer in our hearts; our love intent.
"I will return," you said, "when roses blow,"
That time we said "good-bye" a year ago.

But I alone have seen them bloom and die,
While you have passed beyond these shadows here
Into the light. I'll follow bye-and-bye.
Meantime I wait, and hold the roses dear,
And summer sacred, for the love I bear;
Until we meet again, some day, somewhere.

Budell's Proposal.

This time two years ago our Square Club was flourishing; now I am sole member. Budell, Marby, Smithers and myself had formed ourselves into a private bachelors club for the purposes of whist and other intellectual occupations, and a very good time we contrived to have together. We hadn't many rules and by-laws for our club. We were sworn bachelors, and each of us had to allege a reason why he did not intend to wed; but we had so far recognized the possibility of a change in our sentiments as to solemnly bind ourselves to inform the club at once if we should ever meditate "halving our pleasures and doubling our expenses." Smithers said he hadn't time to marry; I was too poor; and Marby, who was regarded as our romantic member, gave us indefinitely to understand that "blighted affections" stood between him and the hymeneal altar. Budell at first laughed at the idea of assigning a reason; and he wished to allege as his that he hadn't met Mrs. Budell yet. That was unanimously rejected by the rest of the club; whereupon he insisted upon our accepting as an alternative that he was afraid of ladies. We were willing to stretch a point in favor of Budell, who was one of the jolliest possible fellows at a bachelor supper, and so we received this second reason. For the rest, we nobly resolved not to fly, but to withstand temptation; our maxim was that every lady is charming so long as one is not married to her; and we were all ready to go into society, and even sustain the reputation of being "dancing men." We used to relate to each other, over our celibate pipes, wonderful stories of narrow escapes from guileful women every season; but if these were all as dependent upon the narrator's fancy for their important details as *my* contributions to the conversation, the escapes were somewhat more than hairbreadth. Budell was especially a favorite in society; he was one of those rare phenomena, young barristers with some practice, and he had, besides, a very comfortable allowance from his father. Like the rest of the club, I had at first taken as a joke his assertion that he was afraid of ladies; but I gradually came to see that there was some truth in it. So long as Budell was in large company—in a ball-room or any place like that—he was quite at his ease, and as bold as a lion; but if, by any chance, he happened to fall a temporary captive to a solitary damsel's bow and spear, he was almost overwhelmed with nervousness, and his usual powers of conversation completely deserted him. I once met him at the Royal Academy, escorting a very pretty young lady, and looking as uneasy as if he had had a worse conscience than King Herod; and I have seen him tremble at a mere passing mention of the conservatory by his partner at a dance. However, in the Square Club he was our most enthusiastic member; and horror and indignation filled our souls when we realized the direful fact that Budell was in love, and doing his best to be married.

Had we been women we might probably have seen the symptoms of the advancing malady; but we were obtuse and short-sighted men. Now, as I look back over these months, I recall incidents that might have been warnings The gradual decrease of Budell's hilarity at the club, and the gradual increase of his exursions into society, could hardly indeed have been portents, for Budell always did go more into society than the rest of us. The first allusion that he made to me about the lady who was afterward to play Beatrice to his Benedick was at a concert—or rather in the cloak room, after a concert. "That's what I call a pretty girl,' he whispered to me: "there, that dark-eyed girl over there in the warm, fleecy, brown shawl—none of your flimsy white opera cloaks." The girl was pretty, in a fresh and piquant sort of way; and even a sworn bachelor might have been excused for being pleased at receiving such a frank smile as she greeted Budell with. Again, not many days after, he remarked to me, *apropos des bottes*—"Met rather an interesting girl last night; quite agrees with me on the subject of James." I may be excused for neglecting this hint; Budell, I think, would have found a mollusc "interesting" if it had not only agreed with him that there was nothing more objectionable than to have one's name murdered. He was nervously anxious that his name should be pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, and I afterwards found that he had been introduced (for the second time) to this "interesting girl" as "Boodle." "Just as though I rhymed to noodle"—as he indignantly expressed it. But the most important hint was given the night after Mrs. Burton's Ball, at which we had all been present. We were lounging in Budell's rooms, and Smithers was giving us a highly colored and graphic illustration of the frivolity that passes for conversation between young men and maidens. "That's all nonsense," broke in Budell; "it's your own fault at any rate. Why, last night I had quite a serious and interesting conversation about woman's education with a 'maiden.' I even quoted Scripture to her."

"Bet you a hat you misquoted," said the irreverent Smithers, who thought every one was as ignorant as himself.

"No; I'm not joking; it's a fact and I got an idea or two, let me tell you." Had he only told us that he had ventured into the conservatory in order to carry on his conversation without interruption, I am convinced that I at least should have surmised that the acquisition of an idea or two was not the only result. However, I was not long in my state of ignorance. One day, a month or so after, Budell hunted me up to confide to me that the bachelors' club was all bosh; he was over head and ears in love, and did I think he ought to tell the other men? Then there followed a shower of apologetics, in which "soft brown eyes" and goodness knows what other personal attractions where prominent. When I recovered breath, I assured him that I thought it quite incumbent upon him to inform the club. I was rigid and cold with him, for I felt indignant; it was almost an insult to select me as his confidant, as though my celibate principles were less fixed than Marby's or Smithers'.

His announcement that evening was received in solemn silence by the Square Club; even Smithers had at first nothing to say. At last Marby asked, "Is it permitted to inquire the lady's name, and when the marriage is to take place?" Budell looked uncomfortable. "Well, the fact is," he said, "I thought I ought to tell the club at once; but I really haven't—that is, I don't quite know how to set about asking the lady."

Budell looked so comically distressed as he made this confession that the club hailed it with a shout of laughter. The notion of the bold and confident Budell finding himself muzzled by the tender passion was too suggestive for our risibility. Budell was seriously annoyed. "I don't think," he said, "that my courtesy to the club has been met with courtesy." He glared at me as if I specially had been guilty of revealing his confidence. We apologized humbly, and at last pacified him. He really was puzzled as to how to accomplish his proposal. Marby suggested the old-fashioned plan of plumping down on his knees, like a swain in a valentine; but Budell paled visibly. It was such a cold-blooded way, he objected; yet it appeared he had almost adopted it on two occasions. The first time a little brute of a brother had importunely appeared—"I never knew a nice girl that *hadn't* a little brute of a brother," exclaimed Budell, hastily generalizing; and on the second occasion he had even got the length of informing the object of his affections (to adopt a phrase that used to madden Budell) that he had something to tell her, when her mother entered, and he had hastily to devise some idiotic fact about a flower-show. It was quite evident that his nerve was not equal to a third attempt. I suggested that he should write; but it seemed that the young lady, in talking about a certain novel, had laughed the her too scorn for resorting to so cowardly a plan as writing his proposal.

"Can't you save her life in some thrilling manner, and then cast yourself at her feet?" asked the romantic Marby.

"Or can't you get overtaken in a shower, and then you could neatly ask her to share your lot as well as your umbrella?" suggested Smithers.

Budell smiled faintly. "It's all very well for you fellows to make fun of it when you haven't to do it yourselves; but all the same it's a ticklish thing to do well. I wish to do it in a neat and direct manner, without any humbug."

"It's my opinion," Smithers, "that you'll end by 'popping the question' in in some altogether extraordinary and absurd manner."

"Very well, sir," said Budell, with dignity, "we shall see."

But when we left him, the idea of the irrepressible Budell being tongue-tied before a dainty little damsel, who couldn't even sit on a jury, came upon us again with redoubled force, and we awoke the echoes of the silent street with renewed shouts of laughter.

Poor Budell could find no opportunity of settling his fate. He revolved drearily round my rooms, where he materially interfered with my work by constantly putting skillfully elaborated questions to me, devised to extract my opinion as to his lady-love, without revealing her name. I rose and fell in his estimation as my answers were what he desired or not; and I committed myself to an immense number of infinite opinions as to the preference between blonds and brunettes, large mouths and small ears, etc. "Whether do you prefer, Greek or Saxon names for ladies?" he once asked me. I answered at random that I liked them both equally. "No, but really," he persisted, "I mean modern names derived from those languages." "Well," I replied at a venture, "I like Saxon names." "Do you?", he exclaimed: "why, so do I. For example, I don't think you could find a prettier name than Edith anywhere." "Oho!" I cried, "her name is Edith, is it?" Budell blushed, but couldn't deny it; and I dare say he would have revealed her surname also had I pressed him.

August brought me an invitation from Will Carlyon to spend a fortnight at his father's place in Scotland, and have a shot at the grouse. "I asked Marby, Smithers and Budell," he wrote, "and I expect them all. I know you have frightful chains-and-slavery notions about matrimony; but there are lots of nice girls staying here with Fanny, and if you don't all go home with the full intention of becoming Benedicts I shall be surprised. Anyhow, we have plenty of birds."

When I arrived I found the house full of pleasant men and agreeable girls; while the grouse gave very fair sport. The club was there in full force. Budell was in tolerable spirits, and came out in grand style as master of ceremonies, and as the originator of all sorts of amusements. He was too busy to inflict any more confidences, but I had no reason to suppose that he had yet accomplished his proposal.

One afternoon a heavy rain-storm had driven the sportsmen in sooner than usual; I was examining my breech-loader in the gun-room when Smithers mysteriously requested me to come to the smoking-room at once. There I found Budell and Marby. Smithers had convened the club, and we had the room to ourselves. He briefly explained his object. "I have an announcement to make," he said, "similar to one made by Budell not long since. I'm going to follow his example, and I hereby invite you all to the wedding. Like Budell, I haven't yet put the final question, but I am not afraid of the answer. I have no objection to tell you that the young lady is at present in this house, and that her name is Miss Maxwell."

"Good heavens!" ejaculated Budell.

"Well," said Marby, "I may as well take this opportunity of informing the club that I too am going to follow suit. Only I've taken the precaution to speak to the young lady first, and Fanny Carlyon is shortly going to become Mrs. Marby."

I was thunderstruck. "In that case," I said with dignity, as I strode from the room, "I am now the only member of the Square Club."

Just as I was trying my necktie a few minutes before dinner, and reflecting that, though nervousness, want of leisure, and even blighted affections might be got over, I at least had a reason that would preserve me from matrimony, Budell hurried into my room.

"Look here," he said, "I'm in a deuce of a box! Smithers is going to propose to Miss Maxwell; and hang itt hat's Edith!"

"What! you're both in love with Miss Maxwell?"

"Yes, and that forward beast, Smithers, will be sure to propose right off; and I've never had a good opportunity."

"My dear Budell, you must make your opportunity. Do it to-night."

"To-night? Why, it's dinner-time already! and after dinner we're to hav those blessed tableaux vivants; and goodness knows what Smithers will do while I'm looking after the wretched affairs. And then, to-morrow I've promised Carlyon to start for the East moor at 9 o'clock."

I endeavored to comfort him by suggesting that possibly Miss Maxwell might refuse Smithers; but Budel shuddered at the possibility of being forestalled. He was palpably upset, and he looked nervous all dinner-time. The company generally attributed it to theatrical responsibility, but they were wrong; Budell was too old a hand to be anxious about anything so simple as tableaux vivants. Smithers, on the other hand, had secured a seat beside Miss Maxwell, and seemed to be making himself vastly agreeable.

The tableaux began immediately after dinner, and they were a great success. Budell had skillfully arranged them, without attempting to make them into a series; and music, supposed to be appropriate, or to have some reference to each tableau, was played while the curtain was up. Curiously enough, in the second last tableau, Miss Maxwell, Smithers and Budell were to appear by themselves; and still more curiously, the subject of it was "The Rivals." Where Budell had got it I don't know; probably in his inner consciousness. It was supposed to be a woodland scene in the paint-and-powder days. A young lady was discovered seated on a bank, with a lover kneeling at her feet, and holding one of her hands. At a little distance, and unseen by either of the lovers, was a rival glaring from among the trees at the unsuspecting pair. The tableaux was very effective. Miss Maxwell looked very charming in her costume, and Smithers glared splendidly. Budell's face it was impossible to see, for his back was turned to the audience. Up till now the performers had all managed to remain as rigid as statues; but in this tableau Miss Maxwell, who had already appeared several times, seemed to lose her nerve. The curtain had not been up a minute when she started, looked down at Budell, and at last, flushing crimson, fairly ran off the stage. However, the last tableau went off without a hitch, and the slight mistake did not affect the general verdict. An adjournment was made to have a dance in the hall, and I was standing idly looking on when Budell, once more in his usual garb, rushed up to me in a fever of excitement.

"By George, sir," he whispered, "congratulate me! I've done it; it's all right."

And he dragged me along with him from the hall into the empty library.

"What on earth do you mean, man?" I exclaimed. "What have you done?"

"I've proposed, sir; and I've been accepted."

I cordially congratulated him, and then I inquired: "How did you manage it? When did you find the time and where the courage?"

"I'll tell you. I did it in that tableau. Under cover of the music I told Edith that in all sober earnestness I was at her feet, not in jest alone, and I asked her to be my wife. That's why she ran away."

"No wonder!" I interjected.

"Wasn't it splendid doing it under Smithers' very eyes? And then of course I saw Edith afterwards in the little drawing-room; and she'll be here directly, whenever she has changed her costume."

"Well, I'm glad you've settled it; and I think Smithers was right when he said you would end by proposing in some extraordinary way. And it seems to me that it was decidedly embarrassing for Miss Maxwell."

Smithers married Edith Maxwell's sister eighteen months after the tableau.

Sanitary.

Dr. Catchcart, lecturer on anatomy in the Edinburg school of medicine, gives some striking facts as to the effect of systematic exercise in expanding the chest. At a school for boys where regular exercise was compulsory, new pupils aged 14 were found to have an average chest measurement of 29.3; at 15 they measured 30.16; at 16, 32; at 17, 32.6; at 18, 32.5. Pupils who had been for some time in the school measured at the same ages, 30.5, 32.1, 34.1, 35.8 and 36.8.

The remedy for overwork is rest. Tobacco is a great drunkard-maker. Simple faults, not checked, end in vices. As far as one violates law he wastes power. Good nutritive vigor is the foundation of good health. Men and women insult God by abusing their bodies. The habitual use of tobacco deadens the moral sense. Hundreds of women die annually for want of change of labor or change of scene. Sickness and death are born of human sin, and live by dooming the brightest and noblest of our race. The habits of thought and action of our young men are in a large degree unfriendly to life. Rapid consumption of the vital forces means early decay and premature death. Wheat, made into bread, puddings, etc., will make more muscle twice over, pound for pound, than fat meat of any kind.

A Mistake Easily Rectified.

It is a mistake, says the London *Lancet*, to both rise early and take late rest. The rising early is good as a habit of life, if it does not mean robbing nature of her opportunity to recruit the exhausted strength of brain and body by prolonging sleep when that necessary luxury is at length enjoyed. There would appear to be some need of remonstrance on this score. The fashion of the day favors early rising and the manly "tub," but those who rise early have, for the most part, sat up prodigiously late, and the tub is chiefly appreciated because it rouses the system, and makes it feel—and feelings are very deceptive—strong and vigorous. This is burning the candle at both ends. If we must sit up half the night, it would be better to sleep half the day than to rise betimes and go in for arduous labor after insufficient rest. Early rising harmful without early resting.

A Palace of the Devil.

Another Effort for the Suppression of Monte Carlo--George Sand's Description.

The injury sustained by Marseilles, Nice, Genoa and especially Mentone, from the neighborhood of Monte Carlo and its gaming tables are the subject of an earnest article by Edmond Planchet, in the current number of the *Revue des deux Mondes*. These cities, he says, will not cease their protests until France, for the sake of moral cleanliness, and Italy, for reputation's sake, exact that the last public gambling establishment in Europe be abolished. Petitions signed by a great number of persons were sent to the French Chambers last April. De Freycinet would not entertain the subject and the motion was laid on the table. In spite of the Minister's opposition the Senate sent him the petitions a month later. In that short time the relations between France and Italy had changed. "If it were true," Planchet goes on to say, "that gambling establishments have the power to enrich a people instead of making fortunes for industrial associations, the Principality of Monaco would long ago have been white with marble palaces and have distanced the rest of the coast in luxury and prosperity. Not so. Sadness shows in the faces of the miserable inhabitants and more wretched soldiery. Saddest of all is the contrast between the beauty of nature and the ugliness of vice. The gambling fever has extended from Monaco to the 'Massena' and 'Mediterranean' clubs at Nice. All classes of society are affected by it. Small tradesmen ruin themselves at play and on gala days the roulette flourishes in the open air. Society is demoralized. Suicides are numerous. At Mentone the cottages built to accomodate the rich English and Russian invalids are empty. The doctors caution them against the excitement of gambling and the chill air of the Mediterranean that pierces their lungs when they leave the overheated rooms at night."

Of the many pictures that have been drawn of the beauties and the horrors of Monte Carlo there is none more touching than is given in a letter from George Sand. "Strange contrasts," she writes. "We leave the magnificence of nature to find ourselves, of a sudden, amid the filth of modern civilization; from the pale rays of the new moon, the great rock sleeping in the shadow and the odor of orange groves, to the fetid odor of fever and the rattle of the roulette. Young married women gamble while nurses suckle their children on the sofas. A pretty little girl of five drags herself to one of these and falls asleep, overcome with fatigue, heat and ennui. Does her unnatural mother hope to win her a marriage portion? An old foreign lady sits at the gambling table with a little lad of twelve, who calls her mother. She seems indifferent abou losing or winning. The child plays, too, with the manner of a grown person. He is used to it.

"Restless or frightened shadows wander around the cafe in the vast amphitheatre formed by the mountain's steep sides. They look chilly; perhaps they only look and long for the slight refreshment they no longer have the means to purchase. Some go off with empty pockets. Others accost you and almost beg for a seat in your carriage back to Nice. Suicides are not rare. The waiters at the hotel seem to have a profound contempt for the unlucky. When one of these complains of being badly served the waiter answers by shrugging his shoulders and saying: 'So it would not work to-night?'

"We dine as best we can in a room full of little tables the people scramble for, deafened by the chattering of adventuresses on the lookout for a dinner and a friend to pay for it. We return to the rooms to watch for something dramatic. The villainous smell drives me away. We rush to the beach and reach the town, situated on a little headland deliciously carved amid the waters. The poor little place seems to shrink, as I did from the bad air of the gambling house, and to seek refuge among the beautiful trees that surround it

"We climb the rock to the gloomy and forbidding old castle. It looks tragic in the moonlight. The palace of the Prince is charming. It reminds me of the fanciful home of the Governor at Majarca. At nine in the evening the town is silent and deserted. We return by the beach, where only the plash of the wayes breaks the silence. The moon has sunk below the horizon. The gas lights enable us to see the base of the great rock and throw greenish streaks across the white marble balusters. The roulette is still going, the nightingale sings, a child is weeping."

Queer Stories.

A HEN WITH ADVANCED IDEAS.

J. L. Beasly has a hen with a very progressive turn of mind. She has scratched around and laid for her master a pair of eggs of entirely new design. One egg contains the yelk, the other the white. Both are joined together by a ligamentous membrane, something after the style of the Siamese twins.—*Santa Rosa Republican.*

EDUCATED CHICKENS WHICH FISH.

Aaron Lowe, of Hawkinsville, has some educated chickens. Among their numerous accomplishments is the sagacity displayed in catching jack worms. The fowls have been taught to take pine straws in their bills, run them in the holes where the worms live, and then keep very quiet until the jacks move the straws. When this is done the chickens, with great dextrity, snatch the straws from the holes, and, nine times out of ten, they catch the jacks. Tom Jordon says it's a real treat to see them fishing for jacks in this manner.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A SINGING MOUSE.

Mr. Robert Beverly, a well-known resident and land-owner of Fauquier county, Va., says he has in his possession a natural curiosity in the shape of a mouse that sings, chirps and has the other peculiarities of the bird kind, minus the feathers and conformation. It warbles similar to a mocking bird, and its notes are of equal sweetness to either that or the canary.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

A WHITE PARTRIDGE.

Polk Miller has on exhibition at his store a Virginia partridge which is nearly white. The bird was killed in Fluvanna county during the late snow and sent to Clifford Bridges, who showed it to Mr. Miller while it was in the flesh. He sent the bird to Miss Drewry of Chesterfield county, a good taxidermist, and under her direction the bird was stuffed, but it was so badly shot that it could not be mounted. The head of the bird is just like all hen partridges but the balance of the plumage is almost white.—*Richmond Whig.*

A GEORGIA FOX UP A CHIMNEY.

Mr. Bose Price, of Tussahaw district, started out bird hunting one day last week, but had not proceeded far before his dogs jumped a large gray fox. He was shortly reinforced by several other gentlemen, and the chasing became quite spirited, lasting for two or three hours. Upon being closely pressed by the dogs the fox finally took refuge in Aleck Norman's house, to the great consternation of the family, who were seated around the fireside. It first ran up the chimney, but did not remain longer than a minute before it scurried down again and ran under a bed, from which place of concealment it was dislodged and promptly exterminated.—*Henry County Weekly.*

AN INTELLIGENT PARROT.

Mr. L. S. Winne, of the upper part of the city, has a very handsome and very intelligent parrot. Its plumage is very brilliant, and, though young, it speaks plainly a great many words and will form sentences of its own accord. It will say "Good-by" whenever any member of the family dons a hat to go out of the house. It says "How do you do?" "Are you very well?" and whistled at the dog and the dog used to come, but he is now too wise altogether to be fooled by a parrot. The dog and the parrot eat together out of one dish, and if Polly don't get a full share she will scold the dog like the worst of old scolds.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.*

A DOG WITH ESTHETIC TASTES.

"Carlo" was formerly a handsome and good-natured Newfoundland dog, belonging generally to the United States steamer John F. Hartley, stationed at North Beach; but of late he has shown a disposition to insert his incisors in the calves of the legs of such individuals as came into his presence without a suit of broadcloth on to bespeak them as gentlemen. This particular abhorrence of persons illy-dressed gained so strong a hold upon him as to induce him yesterdry to take a clunk of flesh out of the leg of one of the attaches of the Hartley, simply on account of that individual happening to have on garments that were considerably soiled in consequence of having been at work cleaning machinery. The two had, up to that time, been the best of friends, but the bonds of affection were suddenly sundered and, after having his legs tied together, Carlo was pitched into the bay, and in the course of ten minutes he was food for the fishes.—*San Francisco Call.*

The strife of politics tends to unsettle the calmest understanding and ulcerate the most benevolent heart. There are no bigotries or absurdities too gross for parties to create or adopt under the stimulus of political passions.—*Whipple*

M. de Lesseps is at present engaged in studying the plans of the projected canal across the Isthmus Malacca, a work which, when carried out, will abridge by four days the voyage of vessels plying between Europe and the far East via the Suez Canal.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., April 26, 1883.

The dynamite business and Irish plots are still keeping John Bull in a terrible stew. A remarkable disclosure was made only the other day. The inquiry made by Mr. Clifford Lloyd into the plot to murder in the Crusheen district, in connection with which a number of arrests have been made has led to remarkable discoveries, the first clue to the existence of a conspiracy was obtained by the confession of a man namad Tabridy, who was wounded while engaged in an attack on an objectionable party by moonlighters. Tabridy has given full particulars in court of the murder of a man named Kennedy, by assassins who were brought from a distance to perform the deed. Tabridy stated he belonged to a secret society in which he was obliged by threats to continue. In January, 1882, the society was reorganized with the special object of killing landlords, agents and spies. The local leader was a man named Max Inerney. He introduced to the members a stranger from Dublin who said he had traveled through other counties and founded societies. He stated that the Land League would supply the society with arms, and promised that the League would pay Max Inerney the expenses incurred by men who were sent out of their own district. He also said members might have to go to various parts of Ireland, and even to England to shoot landlords and agents. The name of the new society was the Invincible or Vigilants.

New revelations are made every day in the Massachusetts alms-house scandal. A woman about to be confined was kept steadily sewing and died in labor. It was said she would have lived if allowed exercise. Margaret Hennessy was put in a cell hardly ventilated, and Dr. Lathrop paid no attention to her. Marsh remarked that if Lathrop did not attend to his patient to let her die. She was finally sent away so crippled she could not walk, and the patient who refused to eat was placed in a cell by Marsh's orders until she would eat. A noisy patient was, by Lathrop's orders, to be given medicine, and if that did not quiet him, "choke him until he stopped." A woman who had to be carried up stairs was kicked by Dr. Lathrop to hurry her along. A tanner testified that the untanned skin of a negro was brought to the tannery by W. H. Morrison, who brought it from Harvard, and said it had originally come from Tewksbury, and pieces of the skin were shown. It was understood that the trustees visited the almshouse to get a good dinner, and go home, and, in fact, one of them acknowledged that such was his duty.

For the REPORTER.

Pennsvalley and Her Wrongs.

The Valley of Penns is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most fertile valleys in the Keystone State. Her length is from forty to fifty miles; her width from four to ten miles. The soil is mostly heavy limestone, and some free stone. Her land-scape scenes are no where excelled. Let the true lover of nature stand upon any of the mountain tops surrounding the grand old valley in any of the summer months, and view below the thousands of acres bedecked in green pastures and waving grain and corn and here and there a beautiful forest and orchards of golden fruit and crystal fountains and sparkling rills, and he will touch a picture that will render poetic delight, and amidst this vast loveliness are studded over the quiet and peaceful homes of an industrious, intelligent and frugal people, upon whose brows the sweat of ages declare an honorable inheritance. They are the descendants from two great nations, the Irish and the German, and in the language of a great law-giver "they lived honestly, hurt nobody, and rendered to every man his dues"—but according to another great principle of law "they have not been permitted to pursue their own true and substantial happiness," viz: A great and powerful corporation, almost a generation ago, went into their midst like a wolf into the sheep-fold, and wrenched from them their hard-earned money and an ignoble right of way through their lands, cutting them up into all kinds of angles and rendered useless many acres of fertile soil, promising to build what the charter called for—the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek R. R., but the promise is no better than that when it is said, "and again the devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain and showeth him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, and said unto him, all these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me." The people obeyed and the devil still reigns. Underneath this immeasurable wealth are almost exhaustless quantities of the best grades of iron ore. And it seems to me that one of the greatest wrongs that has been perpetrated upon this people is the extenuating fact that it has been done with a view to keep other competing lines from any share of public patronage; but the people have aroused and are making arrangements to hold meetings of the citizens as soon as possible, and are resolved to subscribe liberally and to give the right of way to any line that will guarantee them a road, regardless of where it may pass through their valley. More anon. A CITIZEN.

Accounts of a dreadful domestic tragedy have been received from Cham, Bavaria. A ropemaker killed his wife, mother-in-law and two sons, and then poisoned himself.

——The reason so many railroads are going to and near Bellefonte is because of the great passenger trafic to the Philadelphia Branch, where all now get their clothing for men and boys 20 to 30 per cent cheaper than elsewhere. The assortment is the largest and best ever brought to this part of the state. For a real bargain, go to the Philad. Branch.

THE "SUSQUEHANNA AND ALLEGHENY" RAILROAD.

Among the new lines of railroad that will pass through this county and which are now being located is the 'Susquehanna and Allegheny," extending from Milton on the Susquehanna river, to Punxsutawney, Jefferson county. The several corps of engineers are traversing the route, and the location of that part of it from the foot of the mountains at Marsh Creek, to the south fork of White Deer creek, covering Bald Esgle, Nittany and Sugar Valleys: will probably be completed in two months and the entire route within three months, The work of building will begin in the fall. The L. H. *Journal* indicates that, after connecting at West Milton with the Reading road, the line will extend west to White Deer Mills, and White Deer Furnace, across the mountains into Sugar Valley; passing Booneville, Tylersville and Logansville; thence to Nittany Valley; thence to Washington Furnace, Clintondale, Cedar Springs, Mill Hall, Eagleville and Moshannon; across the Moshannon to Brown's Run into Clearfield county passing DuBois and on to Punxsutawney.

A Home for Every One.

What the people want and ought to have are homes and a chance—homes and a living chance. Give a family a home of their own and it is the best safeguard for the perpetuity of a government and the happiness of a people. I was always sorry for a family who had no home, but had to dodge about from house to house and place to place—no orchard to improve, no flowers to love and nurse, no sacred spot, no castle, as Blackstone calls it. I don't know how other people prize it, but my home is the dearest spot on earth to me and to my family. There is no place like home—not a rented home, forever wanting repairs, but a home to live in and die in, which the boys who have found work afar off can look back to with affection and revisit with pure delight, and where the good wife and daughter can plant the vine and rose bush and sow the flower seed, and the orchard and the grape vines bring their fruit in due season. It won't do to say that the poor are too lazy to work and buy land and have a house. They haven't been tried. They don't get enough for their labor to lay up anything. They are not encouraged. Vanderbilt and company get all they make over and above a poor living, and Vanderbilt must be protected. The trouble is our people have got hardened to fixing a minimum price upon labor, just enough to feed and clothe the family stingily with no margin for old age or sickness, much less a house. What does all this mean and these syndicates are buying up all the land of the great West, 700,000 acres and 300,000 acres in Texas and large tracts in Arkansas? Why don't the United States Government buy it up and save it for homes for our people? The government gave away 100 millions of acres in Texas at one time to a wealthy corporation to hire 'em to build a railroad—more land than is contained in any four states in the Union except Texas, and our statesmen have made no protest. The money is all going in the hands of a few and so is the land. There is a way to stop all this, but when it is agitated the rich and powerful cry out agrarianism and robbery and hire the press and bribe the big men and scare off the little ones, and so it goes. What we need are statesmen, not hirelings. We want fearless men who can't be tampered with. Let all this surplus wealth, these bloated fortunes be taxed to support the government. After a man has accumulated $100,000 begin to tax the excess, and the more he accumulates the heavier the rate; and when it gets up to a million take all the excess, if necessary, to equalize in some manner the burdens and the comforts of life and provide homes—humble homes—for the people. A man with ten acres and a house of his own, is a good citizen in peace and a tower of strength to his government in time of war. A million of dollars is enough for any one man. He ought not to hunger and thirst for more, for he can't need it and it makes a dog of him to hoard it up. Who has any respect for such men as Vanderbilt, or Gould, or Senator Sharon, or even for the memory of Stephen Girard or A. T. Stewart? Nobody.—*Bill Arp.*

——Jay Gould is worth a hundred millions and is going to retire from business. He owes much of his riches to the money saved in purchasing clothing at low figures like at the Philad. Branch. Folks that would like to get rich must follow Gould's example, and buy their clothing of Lewins & Co. the chepeast establishment in the state.

——The Texas cow-boys are on a strike for an increase from $30 to $50 per month. That's en-cow-raging.

Mr. George Rudy, Wrightsville, Pa., says; "I was very much bloated with dropsy. Brown's Iron Bitters gave me immediate relief.

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LYON & CO.

FOR MEN.

A line of the few of the Many Bargains we have:

An all wool Cassimere suit light colored, at $7 00, former price $10 00; a good pair Pants 75cts & 1 00; an elegant spring bottom black basket Pants $2 00. A good Child's Suit at $1 75. A full line of Cassimere Pants from $2 00 up. A special bargain in a fine Percale Shirt, two collars and collar button, at 50cts; a fine one at 65cts. The best quality Moleskin shirts at $50cts, former price $1 25. A lot of Boys' Socks 3cts a pair.

FOR THE LADIES:

Ladies Plush and Leather Cabas, at 25 to 60 cents, old price 1 to 2 dollars. The finest quality of linen, colored boarder, hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents, old price 35 cents. The finest assortment of Hamburg edgings and inserting, Swiss edge and inserting, Nainsook edge and inserting; Sash ribbon, embroidered edge, suitable also for bonnet and hat trimmings and bows, 25 cents per yard, old price 75cts; black silk watered ribbon, 8cts per yard, old price 25cts.

DRESS GOODS.

A wool Watered Saleen in garnet, brown, navy blue and green at 16cts, old price 35cts; an all wool extra fine garnet and cardinal 38 inches in width, 50cts, prices elsewhere 75cts; children's plaids 8, 10 and 12 cents, prices elsewhere at least one-half more; new buttons, new shades, new colors, new styles, all shapes; black and white dress ginghams 7cts, old price 15 cts; German colored table and stand covers, $1 00 worth $2. Kid gloves, best grades, reduced to 35, 40, 50 and 88 cents, same gloves some time ago at 75cts, 90cts, and $1 00.

OPENING WHITE DRESS GOODS.

Baptists Claire Linen D'Conlande Paris muslin and Edges and Lace Point Dijou, Embroidered Lace White Guipure, &c. A lot of Children's Lace Collars, comprising a mixed lot closed out from the manufacturer, at 3 cents a piece, some of them are worth 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cents, but we will sell them all at 3 cents a piece.

Special bargain No. 1.

A lot of the finest Fur Hats reduced from $2 50 to $1 00.

Special bargain No. 2.

A lot of Parasols reduced from 35 cents to 10cts.

Special bargain No. 3.

A lot of double width Alapacas reduced from 35cts to 12½cts.

Special bargain No. 4.

A lot of finest Dress Lawns reduced from 15cts to 12½cts.

Special bargain No. 5.

50 pieces of best quality of Dress Prints reduced from 8cts to 6cts.

Special bargain No. 6.

A lot of Men's low cut Shoes reduced from $2 50 to $1 50.

Special bargain No. 7.

A lot of Gents fine Silk Ties reduced from 50cts to 25cts.

Special bargain No. 8.

A lot of Infants' fine laced Morocco Shoes reduced from 50cts to 35cts.

We will be glad any time to send you samples with our prices by mail of any goods you may need.

We have but one price for all.

LYON & CO.

Carpets S. & A. Loeb. Clothing.

OUR STOCK FOR SPRING IS NOW COMPLETE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CARPETS EVER BROUGHT TO BELLEFONTE.

PRICES ALWAYS AS LOW AS ANY OTHERS—AND IN MANY CASES LOWER.

House-Furnishing Goods in Endless Variety.

Sheetings, Pillow-Casings, Tickings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,

and everything appertaining to the line.

SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING JUST IN!

Before buying look at our immense selection for this springs business, and get our prices for your guidance in purchasing of others.

S. & A. LOEB.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

We are now ready with an immense stock for Spring and summer. Our stock is more extensive, and better selected than ever

LADIES, MISSES & CHILDRENS LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS MEN'S
BOYS AND YOUTH'S LACE BUTTON AND CONGRESS SHOES. MEN'S
AND BOYS HEAVY BROGANS AND PLOW SHOES.

We are sole agents for Reynolds Brothers Utica, and D Armstrongs Rochester Shoes, for Ladies Misses and Children.

These goods are well known throughout the whole country, and scarcely any need recommendation, for style, fit, and quality there are no better made.

We guarantee everything we recommend.

Ladies Shoe Polish--Will Not Crack the Leather.

Doll & Mingle,

Bellefonte, Pa.

CENTRE HALL
Carriage Shops.
J. W. HENNY & SAM'L SHOOP.
(Successors to J. O. Deininger.)

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS
and all kind of vehicles.

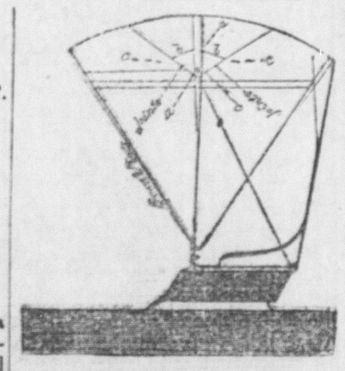
All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Prices low and all work turned out first-class.
COME AND SEE OUR WORK
jan27

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, executors of Thomas J. Stiver, deceased, also trustees and agents for his heirs, hereby offer at private sale the real estate of said Thomas J. Stiver, deceased, situated in Potter township about one mile west of Potters Mills, consisting of two tracts of land: one containing about forty acres, being wood land; the other, containing sixty acres, more or less, being very productive, well improved, and otherwise desirable farm land, without stones or waste, upon which is erected an ample dwelling-house, a good bank-barn, and other outbuildings, and in connection with which there is good water, fruit, and other attachments. For further information and for terms apply to
S. L. STIVER,
Bunker Hill, Illinois.
MARY F. STIVER,
SAM'L L. STIVER,
WM. B. STIVER,
Potters Mills, P a
1febtf

POTTERS MILLS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very valuable property near Potters Mills is offered at private sale, consisting of 5 ACRES of land, thereon a good HOUSE, with all necessary outbuildings; a good well at the door; choice apple trees, peach and plum trees. The property is a desirable one. Persons desiring to purchase a pleasant home can call upon Mr. Franklin Royer, of Spruce Town, who will show you the property and give conditions of sale. For further information address to
SAMUEL KRIDER,
Selinsgrove, Snyder Co. Pa.,
P. O Box 43 18jan tf

WM. A. SANDOE,
MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA.
Desires to announce to his customers that he has been to the city and taken a course of cutting under D. W. Belford, one of the best tailors in Penn'a, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before.
He has also received fashion plates containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits. He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothings to give him a trial. 29mary

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Mary Ellen Krumrine, dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
22mar6t F. H. VANVALZAH,
Adm'r, Spring Mills, Pa.



PATENT 3 BOW TOP.

This is now the most popular top made, simple is its construction, and very graceful in appearance Positively warranted to give satisfaction Finished tops including body unpainted, finished tops with seat only or the skeleton of tops furnished on short notice

Please inquire for the drop shifting rail and seat combined, a device by which the top may be thrown back without folding any curtins. Pat allowed. Send for circulars.

LEVI MURRAY,
Carriages, Sleighs &c,
Centre Hall, Pa

GREAT BARGAINS
--IN--
FURNITURE AT
W. R. CAMP'S FURNITURE
ROOMS, Centre Hall, Pa.,
Consisting of
CHAMBER SUITS,
BEDSTEADS
LOUNGES,
BUREAUS,
SINKS
EXTENSION TABLES,
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS,
CANE and WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, &c,

UNDERTAKING a specialty.

We keep on hand all the latest and best styles of Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes and Shrouds, at prices to suit all.

REMEMBER THAT WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN FURNITURE, which we gurantee to be second to none in workmanship and finish. 18feb

HARDWARE
HARDWARE.
HARDWARE
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
—ARE SELLING—
REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPER SECTIOPS AND
REAPERS,
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS.
SCYTHES,
ROPE BLOCKS,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.
—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.
JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Cards—Attorneys.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont.
feb tf

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte
O. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower

ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

Dentists.

HENRY GERHART, D.D.S.,
DENTIST
No. 22 South Third Street, Lewisburg, Union County, Pa. 22feb3m

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall.
Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, either administered. 14adr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Druggists.

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In
DRUGS, DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medica purposes always kept.

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential. J. D. MURRAY,
jun22tf Centre Hall.

Hotels.

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8junly

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

BUTT'S HOUSE.
BELLEFONTE, PA
FRANK X. LEHAM, Proprietor.
Best brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Good accommodations for Travelers and Commercial Men. Also Beer bot tler. Terms reasonable. 29jun tf.

Banks.

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres. W. B. MINGLE, Cashier

CENTR COUNTY BANKING CO.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits and
Allow Interest;
Discount Notes;
Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
JAS. A. BEAVER, Pres. J D. SHUGERT Cashier.

WM. M. GINTER,
Photographer, Cor 3d & Market Streets, LEWISBURG, Pa. All kinds of work pertaining to photography extending in the highest style of the art. Prices as low as good work can be done for. Pictures in oil, crayon or India ink made life size from the smallest picture. All who have pictures to enlarge will do well by calling at my gallery. 15mar6m

Rest not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free No risk. Everything new Capital not required. We furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 1jan1y

CUT THIS OUT!
AGENTS MAKE $15 TO $40 PER WEEK.
We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factories and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents Address
M. N. LOVELL 523 French Street ERIE, PENN'A.

BAUGH'S

$25.00

PHOSPHATE

Is acknowledged by all who have tried it to give as satisfactory results as any high-priced phosphate or guano they have ever used.

PRICE $25 PER TON OF 2000 LBS.

On Cars or Boat in Philadelphia.

Send for Circular showing Guaranteed Analysis.

BAUGH & SONS,

SOLE MANUFAGTURERS,

20 South Delaware Ave., Philad'a

26ap4t

GOODS SOLD UNDER COST!

CLOSING OUT SALE!

BROCKERHOFF'S NEW STORE!

Now is the time for Bargains at Brockerhoff's Store, This is a rare opportunity for purchasing Goods as we will offer an immense stock of fine goods

U|N|D|E|R — C|O|S|T
U|N|D|E|R — C|O|S|T

Will sell from day to day until every article is disposed of. This is a clearing out sale as we propose to quit the business and every article must de disposed of. The stock consists of all kinds of General Merchandise as

CALICOES, DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES AND ALL KINDS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have a full line of goods at the following prices:

Calicoes, the best	5 to 6 cts
Fine Dress Goods, wool	6 to 50 cts
All wool Cashmere	20 to 50 cts
Flannels	7 to 40 cts
Table Trimmings	17 to 20 cts

A large assortment of Clothing which will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Call early as goods are going fast.

Produce taken in exchange and the Highest market prices paid.

BROCKERHOFF'S STORE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

LEATHER!

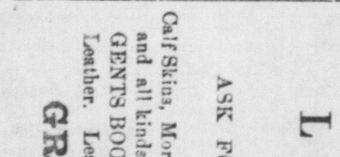
ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Lasts Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

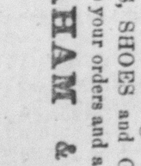
GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

Wise people are always on the outlook for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one engaged fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information, and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO. Portland Maine. 1jan1y

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Board in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight foot lengths.



Our 10 Horse We Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock boards in 10 hours. *Our 15 Horse will cut 10,000 feet* in same time.



Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ¼ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pullies, either cast or Meddart's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated Catalogue, "V " for information and prices. D. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y., Box 846

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

SECHLERS!
SECHLERS!
SECHLERS!

— NEW GOODS —

Just opened a full line of Choice Family

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Such as

TEAS, COFFEES.
SUGARS, SPICES,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS,
MEATS,
NUTS,
OYSTERS,
FINE CANDIES.

FISH, SYRUPS, ETC.

Together with

GLASS, CHINA, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

at the lowest living prices. Goods are all newly bought, strictly fresh, and of the very best kind.

MEAT MARKET.

Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand. 30 nov. tf

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NEW DEPARTURE.

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

F—O—R—— C—A—S—H

or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. GRENOBLE,
13july Spring Mills, Pa.

THE BRADLEY ROAD CART

A LIGHT RUNNING, EASY RIDING, PERFECTLY BALANCED

Two Wheeled Vehicle.

Thoroughly well made and sold at a Low Price.

ABOVE ILLUSTRATION REPRESENTS OUR No. 3 OR PARK CART.

THREE STYLES,

Weighing from 90 to 160 lbs. Prices from $50 to $80

☞ First-Class in every respect, and everybody likes them. Send for Illustrated Price List.

BRADLEY & CO.,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED

DANIEL PRUTZMAN BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

after April 1st will open in the Durst-building, when he will be prepared to make to order Boots and Shoes, and do all kinds of repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges reasonable. He asks a share of the public patronage. 8mar1y

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NEUTRALIZED.

In what way a Prevalent Evil may be Shorn of its Power to Harm.

Malaria is a broad name for many diseases—all originating in blood poisoning. Bilious fever, the typhus and typhoid fevers and chills and fevers are prominent members of the family. Malaria defies alike the builders, the plumbers and physicians. Despairing of ordinary treatment, the latter almost unanimously recommend BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER as the greatest anti malarial specific of the age. These plasters act upon the liver, spleen, bowels and kidneys.

Worn over the region of the liver, and upon the back over the kidneys, they ward off malaria like an armor. No other plasters do this.

When you purchase, satisfy yourself that the word CAPCINE is cut in the center of the plaster.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York. Highest awards at International Expositions. 5thApril 4t

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PM., April 26, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

A MIRACLE IN OIL CITY.

DOCTORS DUMBFOUNDED—DRUGGISTS AND THE PEOPLE WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.

[From the Oil City Derrick, July 21st 1881

Miss Maggie Martin, of this city, has been ill and confined to her house for several years. Our best physicians failed to give her relief. She took *Peruna* and, to the astonishment of all who knew her, she is now up and about again. Mr. Simmons, the Druggist, sold 184 bottles last week. He buys in gross lots. Mr. Cowell, too sells it. Ask your Druggists for Dr. Hartman's book—"Ills of Life" (gratis)for address Dr. H. Osborn, O., for one.

Instead of feeling tired and worn out instead of aches and pains, would'nt you rather feel fresh and strong? If you continue feeling miserable and good for-nothing you have only yourself to blame, for Brown's Iron Bitters will surely cure you. Iron and cinchona are its principal ingredients. It is a certain cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria, weakness, kidney lung and heart affections. Try it if you desire to be healthy, robust and strong and experience its remarkable curative qualities.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE

Herald: There is a man living in East New York who was born when the Declaration of American Independence was but two years old and this city comparatively a village. His name is John Neihoff, a Dutchman by birth, and he was a resident of this city up to six years ago. The record of John's example will be somewhat of a stumbling block to the temperance lecturers and Sunday school teachers, for the old man has been a drinker and an inveterate smoker for nearly a hundred years. His age is 105. Neihoff is an inmate of the Wartburg Home for the Aged and Infirm, a worthy institution supported by the Lutheran churches of this city. Though permanently crippled from a wound he received during the campaigns of the French Revolution he still walks without a cane. His eyesight is good, requiring no glasses, and his head is covered with a thick growth of straight coarse white hair which he wears cut short. His appetite is good his digestion perfect and he enjoys the best of health and spirits. When asked why he was in the habit of eating his answer was, "Everything that comes along."

HE FOUGHT AT WATERLOO.

"I was born at Appeltern, in Holland. My father was a paper manufacturer. At eighteen years of age I entered the army and served six years. When Napoleon came back from Russia I was forced into the army. I served three years, most of the time in Belgium. Our last battle was at Waterloo. When I left the army I went to Germany. I got married there to Helmina Burger.

"When did your wife die?"

"I don't know."

"Where was she buried?"

"I don't know."

"How many children had you?"

"One, a son named Heinrich."

"When did your father and mother die?"

"I don't know. My father was eighty-six years old when I came to America. I don't how old my mother was."

A number of other questions were asked simply with a view of testing the centenarian's memory.

"Who was the King of Holland at the time when you were serving in the army?"

"I don't remember the name of the king. I only remember Prince William the King's oldest son."

The European monarchs of whom he seemed to have any recollection were Napoleon I. and Frederick the Great. He did not remember ever hearing of King William of Prussia, Napoleon III. or Queen Victoria. When asked if he knew the name of the present President of the United States he answered with a smile and a shake of the head, as if to say, 'Of course, I couldn't be expected to know that."

"Have you ever heard of Gen. Grant?"

"I've heard the name, but I don't know who or what he was."

"Did you ever hear of Henry Ward Beecher?"

"Yes; but he did not discover America."

"Who was Luther?"

"A good man."

"Can you name some of the largest cities in the world?"

"I cannot."

"Which is the largest city in America?"

"I think it must be New York, but I don't know."

"How long have you been a smoker?"

"All my life."

"How much do you smoke now?"

"It depends upon how much tobacco I have. If I have plenty I smoke all the time."

"What kind of tobacco do you use?"

"Any kind."

"Did you ever drink much?"

"I never drank much. I always drank a little."

"Do you believe in a future life?"

"Yes, but I think it will not be like this one."

—The dynamite crowd wants to bust up England from one end to the other, and all Englishmen are scared. When an Englishman gets up for breakfast he's afraid to turn up his plate, for fear there might be dynamite under it. There is one thing that is not going to be busted up, and that's Lewins & Co's great clothing store. The low prices and large assortment have drawn such a large trade to the Philad. Branch, that all opposition is in vain.

—For nice tomb stones, at low prices, call at the Bellefonte Marble Works, where there is the largest lot in the county. 5ap4

EIGHTEEN NIHILISTS CONVICTED.

St Petersburg, April 19.—The trial of eighteen prominent nihilists ended here to-day and resulted in the conviction of all the prisoners. Six were condemned to death, two for life-long servitude and the remainder to terms of imprisonment ranging from fifteen to twenty years.

Henry W. Colburn and Brenard Ashley, keepers of the fog signal at Point New Year, San Metco county, Cal., attempted to row ashore in a skiff with two friends, Clayton and Frank Platt. The boat capsized and all were drowned. The wives of the keepers were eye witnesses of the accident. They signaled a passing steamer, which made a search for the unfortunate men, but without discovering them.

MUTE.

Most wondrous cure beneath the sun
Was that in Quarryville,
Where A B Muller farmer's son.
Was deaf and very ill.
For long, long years no sound can reach
This worthy, suffering man,
But when *Peruna* sought the breach,
His cure at once began.

—The Pennsvalley Bargain store uses all customers alike; the poor man's cash goes as far as the rich man's—bargains are put up for all. Assortment of goods equal to any in the valley in every respect, while prices are the lowest.

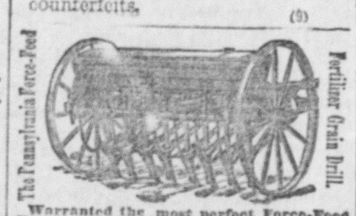
N. B. **The Bad and Worthless** Are never *imitated or counterfeited.*

This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value.

As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B.

Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously cunningly devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits.

Beware of them. Touch none of them, but; Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits. (3)



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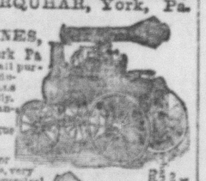

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Vertical Engines, with or without wheels, very compact, economical and complete in every detail, best and cheapest Vertical in the world. Fig. 1. Is Engine in use. Fig. 2 ready for use. SEND FOR CATALOGUE

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(Warranted.) Pennsylvania Agricultural Works York, Pa. Lightest draft and most simple, economical and perfect in use. It saves and grain cleans it ready for market. Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

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Warranted the best corn dropper and most perfect force-feed fertilizer distributor in the world. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

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HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

"For Sick Stomach, bad taste, sinking spells and palpitation, rely wholly on PERUNA." [redacted]

"For Want of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Liver Complaint, take PERUNA; it never fails." [redacted]

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"For Sick Headache, pain in the head, dizziness and low spirits, take PERUNA."

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For Constipation, Liver, Kidneys, take

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Single Bottle $1.00; Six Bottles $5.00.

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Men's Spring Overcoats; a big stock that takes in everything from the very plain low priced to the finest, from the lightest fancy color to the plain black, from the smallest youths' to the largest of large men's sizes. A commanding stock that every light overcoat buyer must see—if he cares to know the market.

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Fancy Cassimere Sack Suits at $8.50, and the same goods in walking coat style, at $9.00. Our only boast on them is that they are good for the money. Manhattan Cheviots in six full lines, both sacks and walking coats, at $10.00. The buttons and trimmings of these suits are worth special attention. Plain Cassimeres; three varieties, in sack style, at $10.00. Very reliable.

Five styles of Harris Cassimere Suits, of quiet styles, and in both Sack and Walking Coats, at $16.00. The well-known reputation of these goods speak for themselves.

These fifteen lines are not fragments pulled together for an advertisement. They represent two thousand suits, and goods to make more. There is business in them.

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Custom Made Clothing. A large display of piece goods to order. There are very great bargains in all the following lines:

Class A,	in any ordinary business style,	$18.00
Class B,	" " " "	20.00
Class C,	" " " "	22.50
Class D,	" " " "	25.00

Our "points" are made short and sharp for practical people.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

"Penn's Valley Bargain Store"

TERMS—To take effect February 1st

Cash or its Equal.

NO OTHER TERMS.

Please notice change in Prices:

2000 yds. best Prints	4 cts.
2000 yds. best Muslins	4½ cts.
Dilworth Coffee	14 cts.
Fine Rio Roasted Coffee 10 lb. for	$1 00
Rice 3 lb. for	25 cts.
Peaches 3 lb for	25 cts.
Prunes 3 lb for	25 cts.

Everything reduced.

Each one pays for what he buys and no more.

Call and be convinced that you can buy cheaper for cash than credit.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

Clevan Dinges.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

NEW GROCERY
—AT—
—COBURN, PENN'A.—

R. F. Vonada will keep staple groceries, pure and fresh, and low in price.

COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, TEAS,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS
HAM, DRIED BEEF
COAL OIL,
FISH SALT
BEST OYSTERS
CRACKERS, &c. &c.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce wanted, and highest market prices paid for it. 11jan1y

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A Great Cause of Human Misery

IS THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Sperm atorrhœa induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous debility and Impediments to marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., and author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, P. O. box, 450.

TRUE BEAUTY.

May I find a woman fair,
And her mind as clear as air;
If her beauty goes alone,
'Tis to me as if 'twere none.
May I find a woman rich
And not of too high a pitch,
If that pride should cause disdain
Tell me lover, where's thy gain?
May I find a woman wise,
And her falsehood not disguise;
Hath she wit as she hath will,
Double arm'd she is to ill.
May I find a woman kind,
And not wavering like the wind—
How should I call that love mine,
When 'tis his and his and thine?
May I find a woman true,
There is beauty's fairest hue;
There is beauty, love, and wit;
Happy he can compass it.

Agricultural.

Dr. Sturdevant says that potash, whether in the shape of wood ashes or in the form of sulphate or muriate, is a special fertilizer for melons.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says that where the land is new nd rich in mineral elements there need be no fear of black knot in plum and cherry trees.

About 12,000 cattle, one for every two acres of its surface, exist on the Island of Jersey, it being not quite seven miles each way if it were square. It also exports one cow for every ten acres of the surface.

Poultry per pound, let the breed be what it may, will cost very near the same. One bushel of corn will produce nine to eleven pounds of poultry. It makes no difference whether Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks or Brahmas eat the corn.

A writer says he has never failed to cure garget by the use of beans. He feeds one pint of bean meal, mixed with other meal, for four successive days, and has found that quantity sufficient to cure the worst cases. He thinks if cows were fed with bean meal several times a year they would never be oubled with garget.

Of orchard grass the late Mr. Stanton Gould says in his treatise on grasses: The testimony that has been collected from all parts of the world for two centuries past establishes the place of this species among the very best of forage grasses, and the interests of our graziers and dairymen would be greatly promoted by its more extended cultivation."

Mr. T. Greiner, in the *Farm and Garden*, says that the easiest and quickest way to destroy the weeds that generally start about the time when the potatoes are up, so that the rows can be seen plainly, is by a thorough use of harrow or drag. He places great emphasis upon this and deems it far more effective than the cultivator and hoe, at less expense.

A French chemist claims to have discovered a method of overcoming the danger threatening vineyards from the ravages of the phylloxera. His process is to inoculate the vines with the phenol poison. The phylloxera do not attack plants thus treated, and are extirpated for want of food. The vines are in no way injured by the inoculated process.

The value of fish pomace depends on its dryness. When pure and dry, or comparatively so, it is rich in phosphates and nitrogen, containing from 6 to 8 per cent. of the former and 5 to 7 of the latter. If spread on lead in a crude state the phosphate is not immediately available, because, being in the bones, it is not soluble until they decompose.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

As to fertilizers, there is nothing equal to wood ashes, says Hiram Sibley, and they should be sown broadcast immediately after planting corn, or applied liberally about the plants as soon as they are up. Corn is a potash plant, but requires the phosphates. Fertilizers should be sought which contain both, and, when sown broadcast, they may be used unsparingly with profit.

The low price of wheat is greatly discouraging to the English farmers. After seven years of greater or less failure, they are doubting now whether a good crop would pay at present low prices. The acreage sown to wheat this year is much smaller than usual. Thus the evil of low prices corrects itself, and the farmer who goes on without varying for high or low prices has the best success

There are said to be fifty injurious insects in our vegetable gardens; fifty in our vineyards, while seventy-five attack our apple-trees and more than fifty our grain fields. Seventy-five million dollars is estimated as the damage done to the wheat in Illinois in one season, and nearly ten years ago the annual loss in the United States from insect depredations alone was estimated at nearly $400,000,000.

Mixed husbandry is the only sure way to success in farming. Repeated cropping with a single cereal will bring a waste of the plant-food elements in the soil that will, in the end, so reduce the yield as to entail certain loss upon the land-owner. This fact will do more toward forcing the Dalrymples to cut up and dispose of their immense land areas than anything else, though they may not now see it in that light.

Corn which is hilled will blow down more readily than that which has less culture. This can be accounted for by the fact that corn roots run very near the surface, and when hills are made they are confined to the small space covered by the hill, while in level culture the roots run from one row to the other, thus enabling the corn to stand strong, as nature intended, and in no way liable to be blown down except by winds of unusual violence.

Beef cattle have advanced in price during the last five years 140 per cent. The price to Eastern consumers has not advanced in like ratio for the reason that part of the gain to the Western farmer comes from improved quality, the same weight of live animal yielding more and better dressed beef. Cheaper transportation is credited with 40 per cent. of the increase, but this advantage should also be shared by consumers in a fair deal.

Professor Taylor, of the Agricultural Department, says that if feeds, grain, dormant plants, vines, etc., be placed in a high vessel with a small quantity of naphthaline, and the vessel be covered, in a few hours any insect which may infest will be asphyxiated. If the substance be chemically pure it will not affect the vitality of the seeds or plants. Those who are alarmed about the bean weevil would do well to make a trial of this simple remedy.

Remedy for Rheumatism in the Horse.

When a horse falls lame at uncertain and irregular intervals, and suddenly recovers and as suddenly gets lame again, it indicates that the cause is rheumatism, which is a form of inflammation arising from a disordered and usually acid state of the blood, and attacks the fibrous structures, the muscles and tendons of the body. It is frequently constitutional and hereditary, and shifts from place to place without warning and very suddenly, and it may as rapidly disappear by warmth, the heat of the sun or a change of the weather, rainy, warm weather being favorable. Indigestion will cause it to appear, or a cold, or even exposure to a slight change of temperature. The most effective remedy is alkaline salts, as acetate of potassa or hyposulphate of soda, given in one-ounce doses and continued for a week or two. Local applications of hot fomentations to the limb affected, or of stimulating liniment, will be useful. No corn should be given, and soft mashes of bran or oats and linseed should form the bulk of the food.—*Thoroughbred Stock Journal, Phila.*

Growing the Quince.

Among the cooking fruits the quince occupies a prominent place, and for some years past has commanded a very high price. This has been caused by the fact that owing to a diseased state of the tree it has become very difficult to grow fruit of the first quality. How to overcome this difficulty is one of the problems yet to solve. The quince, unlike other fruit trees, has been propagated from slips, and not by grafting or budding on seedling roots, consequently the entire tree, root and branch, is a production from old wood that in its progress toward old age has gathered up various deseases, that instead of being in a measure overcome by vigorous seedling roots, is encouraged by the feeble roots that spring from deseased slips. This process of growing trees from diseased wood ought to be at once abandoned and a new departure taken. New seedlings should be grown from the most perfect specimens of fruit; even then at first many of the seedlings will possess constitutional weakness, coming, as they must, from diseased trees; but no doubt some will escape and be healthy and vigorous. As soon as healthy trees are thus obtained all of the diseased trees should be destroyed.

We already have some new seedling quinces that are said to be healthy and produce excellent fruit; if so, the old trees should be destroyed as soon as there is any indication of disease, and the new seedlings introduced to replace them. The enemy to the quince is the borer, which works near the roots; but this is an enemy that is easily conquered if taken in season. To be able to work to the best advantage it is best to keep the trees single, and not in clusters as many do, which is easily done by keeping the sprouts cut off when the tree is small. When only a single trunk is required to be looked after, it is easy to examine all around the tree, which should be done twice a year, in May and September. If this is done faithfully, there is but little danger from borers, providing coal ashes or gravel be heaped up around the trees during the summer season. If trees with vigorous healthy wood can't be obtained, the quince is a crop that promises as profitable returns as any fruit that grows, but if only diseased trees can be obtained, it is useless to set an orchard with the expectation of a profit.

De hornet is one ob de most peaceable things in de worl' till yer infringes on his rights. When yer does dis, look out for dar's gwine to be a mighty sudden commotion.

Bank Taxes.

The question as to whether the banks must pay the taxes on their *capital* and deposits which has accrued from the first of last January up to the time when the recent law repealing bank taxes was passed has been referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion. The amount of the tax which has thus accrued is about $1,661,553. The language of the repealing law, as it seems to us, is decisive upon the point raised in this question.

The first section of this law abolishes all taxes "on capital and deposits of banks and bankers, and national banking associations, except such taxes as are *now due, and payable.*" The law specifies no time when it shall go into effect, and it hence took effect from the moment in which the bill was signed by the President, which was on the third of March. From that moment all the taxes named were abolished, with the exception specified, which, in the express terms of the law, applies only to "such taxes as are now due and payable." If there are any taxes coming within this description, then, of course, they must be paid, since they are expressly excepted from the operation of the law; but, if there are no "such taxes," then there is no payment to be made.

What, then, is the fact with reference to this point? Turning to section 3400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, we find there a provision which declares that bank taxes "shall be paid semi-annually, on the first day of January and the first day of July" of each year. These taxes are "due and payable" on these days respectively, and not before. They gradually accrue during every day of the previous six months; but they are not "due and payable" except on the days specified by law.

It, hence, follows that the taxes which had accrued between the 1st of last January, which was the date of the last payment, and the 3d of March, which was the date of the passage of the law, not being "due and payable" when the law was passed, are included in the repealing provision of the law, and not in the exception which the law makes to that provision. They do not come within the language of the exception, but do come within the general provision of repeal. Congress may not have carefully studied the language it used; but the language itself, when taken in connection with section 3400 of the Revised Statues, clearly repeals all the taxes named from the 1st of last January.

If there are any bank taxes on capital and deposits still unpaid, which were then "due and payable," then, of course, "such taxes" remain "due and payable," and are to be collected, since they are excepted from the repealing effect of the recent law. This exception, however, has no relation to the nearly two million dollars of taxes which had accrued, but had not become "due and payable." If it was the intention of Congress to include this sum in the exception, it has not done so in the language used, and the officers of the Government, surely, have no right to manufacture an intention for Congress where it is neither expressed nor implied. It would have been very easy for Congress to use the word "accrued" in connection with the words "due and payable," if such was itsintention.

Statistical

Comptroller Knox says the passage of the new Internal Revenue Act relieves the national and State banks and the private bankers from a tax amounting on the average to about $1,000,000 a month. The amount of tax collected from the national banks on capital and deposits during the last fiscal year was $5,959,702, of which $437,774 only was upon capital, the remainder being deposits. The tax upon State bonds and private bankers was $5,249,172, of which a little more than one-fifth was upon capital. The total tax collected upon deposits and capital upon all classes of banks during the last year was $11,208,875. The amount generally collected from two per cent. check-stamps is about two and a half millions and the act repealing the use of these stamps takes effect on the first of July next.

THE COFFEE PLANT.—Statistics prove that the coffee plant will bear climate extremes, and that it will thrive in localities differing as much as 20 degrees to 30 degrees in average temperature. It flourishes best on uplands and mountain sides, from 1500 to 4500 feet above the sea level, and in the tropical belt between the 25th degree north and the 30th degree south of the equator. Brazil boasts sixteen species of the plant growing wild. But coffee, as an article of commerce, only began to be known in Brazil in 1722. By the year 1780 that country exported 14,000,000 pounds, though Cuba at that period was shipping 25,000,000 pounds. Towards the end of the last century, however, large sugar and other estates in Brazil were converted into coffee plantations, and in 1830 the exportation reached 27,985 tons; in 1840, 48,432 tons; in 1850, 98,907 tons; and in 1860, 143,071 tons. Subsequently there was some diminution in the returns. Coffee has now begun to be largely cultivated in Colima, a small State on the Pacific coast. A line drawn from the port of Vera Cruz to the port of Manzanillo would bisect Colima, and the coffee grown in this district has the reputation of being remarkably good. Cordova and Orizaba coffee is equal to that of Cuba, but the Colima is said to be superior even to the favorite Mocha. In Mexico, coffee culture is making great progress, and is destined hereafter to be one of the main exports of that country.

Recent Legal Decisions.

NUISANCE—INCONVENIENT BUILDING—A bill in equity was filed by certain property owners praying that a building in a highway pertaining to their property be removed, and that the closing up of the highway be enjoined. There was nothing about the building itself deleterious to the health of the complainants, or that rendered the use of their habitations uncomfortable and dangerous—it was simply inconvenient to have the building occupy the street. In this case—Clark vs. Donaldson—the Supreme Court of Illinois decided that an injunction could not be granted. Judge Schofield, in the opinion, said: "The building having been erected, a Court of equity would not, except in an extreme case, interfere to remove the building. If it were a building dangerous to property or life, before a jury could hear and decide upon a case the Court might act. But if it is only—as it is in this case—an inconvenience, no matter how great, a Court of equit would have no right to interfere and abate the nuisance, at any rate before the question is settled at law."

CUSTOMS—ILLEGAL UNLOADING OF GOODS—OWNER AND MASTER NOT CONSENTING—LIABILITY OF VESSEL—Some boxes of cigars were dropped from a steamship coming into New York, and the vessel was libeled for the penalty. It appeared that the vessel was a common carrier, and that these cigars had been unloaded without the knowledge or consent of the owner or master of the boat. In this case—United States vs. Steamship Saratoga—in the United States Circuit Court, Southern district of New York, Judge Wallace, in deciding in favor of the steamship said: "The act of Congress of February 8, 1881, declares explicitly that a vessel used as a common carrier shall not be subject to seizure or forfeiture by force of the provisions of section 34 of the Revised Statutes, unless it shall appear that the owner or master at the time of the alleged illegal act was a consenting party or privy herein."

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—HELD AS COLLATERAL SECURITY—PAYMENT TO BORROWERS.—A bank lent H money on seven promissory notes as collateral security. The notes were not due, and were indorsed by H, but on presenting them for payment when due the makers said that they had fully paid them to H. An action upon the notes was then brought—City Bank vs. Taylor—and on the appeal from the judgment of the trial Court in favor of the defendant to the Supreme Court of Iowa the judgment was reversed. Judge Day, in the opinion, said: "The law presumes the assignment of the notes to the bank to be for value, and no proof was offered to show that the consideration was not sufficient to sustain the right of the bank to the notes. Unless, therefore, the bank authorized the makers to pay H or consented before or after the payment that it should be paid to him, or authorized H to receive payment, the bank was entitled to judgment on the notes."

INSOLVENT DISCHARGE—DEBT DUE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE.—In an action on an account by a citizen of Massachusetts against a citizen of Maine, in a Maine Court, the defendant pleaded that he had been discharged from the debt by his insolvency proceedings in Maine. The Court overruled this defense and gave the plaintiff judgment. The defendant appealed the case—Hills vs. Carlton—to the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, which affirmed the judgment. The Chief Justice, in the opinion, said: "It is not competent for the Legislature of a State to pass any law suspending or discharging the rights of action on contracts made by a citizen of this State with citizens of another State. The insolvent laws of a State can have no effect beyond its own borders."

The President of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company declares his belief that the Amalgamated Association will accede to the concessions asked by the manufacturers, and that they do not necessarily involve a reduction of wages, as if the selling price be above 2½ cents per pound it means an advance. ——A committee of iron workers had a conference with the proprietors of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company, at Birdsboro, Penna., and it is believed the difficulty will be satisfactorily adjusted. The Company employs in its works and mines 1400 men.

Deadly Dressing.

Women with miniature waists, who maintain that such waists are natural to them and are independent of art, must have been born deformed.

A lecture on the present style of dress was recently delivered in London under the auspices of the National Health Society.

The lecturer observed that the primary objects of clothing to cover the body and maintain it at an equal temperature have little or no concern in some of the dresses of the period.

In the low evening dress the arms, neck and upper part of the chest and back are bare, while about the lower extremities is accumulated a mass of raiment that would garb a dozen children.

In the ordinary dress of women little regard is had for maintaining an equable temperature of the body.

The covering of the upper part of the chest above the line of the corset is very thin, perhaps that of the dress only.

The region of the corset is reasnably covered, while about the hips many layers of clothing are massed.

Thus the body may be divided geographically a into a frigid, a temperate and torrid zone.

As regards tight lacing, the most beautiful female outline is that of a young normal well-developed woman; a narrow waist is hideous.

A miniature waist is a deformity under any circumstances, and few deformities are pleasing.

The waist is an inflection of the body between the lowest rib and the hip bone. No normal woman is waistless, although its conspicuosness depends somewhat on development.

Children have normally no waist, and a tight-laced child is a gross and pitiable deformity.

The normal waist has a circumference of about 28 or 29 inches; the "elegant" waist should be 20 inches; the waist measurement of dressmakers' lay figures now varies from 21 inches to 25 inches.

Those who wish to improve thei figures by stays have before them the conception of a 20-inch waist Venus.

To the outline of this hour-glass shaped goddess they aspire.

The normal waist is quite oval: the ashionable waist quite round.

f No person enters this world with a ready-made fashionable waist.

As regards health, the tapering waist is affected mainly by a compression of the five lower ribs, these ribs being more movable than all the rest.

There is a popular delusion to the effect that there is plenty of empty space inside the body, and into this space the displaced organs are pushed in tight-lacing.

Tight-lacing means a compression not of skin, muscle and bone, but of liver, stomach and lungs.

Even a light amount of constriction affects these organs, and stays that are by no means tight lessen the capacity of the chest for air.

Post-mortems on tight-lacers show the liver deeply indented with the ribs, and more or less seriously displaced.

The stomach is also commonly affected, as too are the lungs.

The diseases that commonly result are chronic dyspepsia, liver derangements, disturbances of nutrition, etc.

Tight-lacing, moreover, renders more or less useless the diaphragm or principal muscle of respiration.

The breathing powers of the narrow-waisted are always seriously impaired, and hence follows possibly the languor, or inability for exertion, the tendency to faint, etc.

The circulation, moreover, is interfered with, and certain cases are reported of death from apoplexy in young women who have tight-laced.

Stays injuriously affect the muscles of the back.

These muscles become wasted because their function, that of supporting the spine, is absorbed by the corset, and they exhibit the usual changes of muscles that have been long disused.

Thus the back is actually weakened by the use of stays, and those women who maintain that they cannot do without the support of stays make use of the argument of the opium-eater, who, after having by indulgence developed a craving for the drug, asserts that he cannot do without it. Under no circumstances do young girls require stays, and to the bulk of young women also the same remarks applies.

A modified corset, composed merely of some stiff material, and devoid of all bands and whalebones, etc., may be used by those who incline to stoutness, or whose busts are prominent, and by women who have been mothers.

Such a corset or bodice would merely give that slight amount of support required for comfort and appearance The lecturer next referred to shoes and boots and denounced pointed toes and high heels. He thought the amount of clothing usually worn by women was too great, and that the number of petticoats was often excessive.

The Workshop.

For the purpose of hardening wooden pulleys, the pulley, after it is turned and rubbed smooth, is boiled for about eight minutes in olive oil. It is then allowed to dry, when it will become exceedingly hard.

An anti-friction composition used with great success in Bavaria instead of oil, tallow, etc., is thus made: 10½ parts of lard are melted with two parts of pulverized plumbago. The lard is melted, the plumbago mixed in slowly, stirred well, and the mixture applied cold.

Circular saw collars should be turned true on the mandrel on which they are to be used. If the collars are not exactly true, or the saw badly finished near the eye, the deviation will be multiplied many fold at the rim of the saw. If an 8-inch collar is out 1-100 part of an inch, it will throw a 72-inch saw out 9-100 of a inch.

Steel tools sprung in hardening can be straightened in tempering. Hardened steel, when not enough to change the color to straw color or purple, is about as pliable as annealed steel when cold. So pieces wraped in hardening can, while hot, be straightened with a hammer, or, better, with a screw-press, without danger of breaking.

To preserve wire rope against wet rust and keep it pliable, apply raw linseed oil with a piece of sheepskin, wool inside; or mix the oil with equal parts of Spanish brown and lampblack. To preserve wire rope under water or under ground, take mineral or vegetable tar, add one bushel of fresh slaked lime to one barrel of tar, which will neutralize the acid; boil it well, then saturate the rope with boiling tar.

The strength of iron in boilers is not affected by the working temperatures up to considerably over 400° nor by low temperatures down to the freezing point. But when the temperature of the plates, through the absence of water or any other cause, rises much above 500°, then change commences. Above 750° the tenacity diminishes very rapidly, and when the plates become red hot, they have lost fully half of their usual strength.

Alluding to a question asked by a correspondent in regard to water power running faster at night than in the day time, a contemporary says: "We have been asked the question before, and it is always well, before trying to solve curious phenomena, which we have from hearsay only, to verify the truth of the statements. This we did, timing the revolutions of the wheel; we found them actually the same, notwithstanding that all present in the shop imagined that they ran faster at night. The simple reason is that by the stillness of the night the motion of ponderous machinery appears more rapid and heavier, while in the day time it is partially drowned by other noises; this, acting on the imagination, causes the assumption of a greater velocity. Simply timing with a watch destroys the illusion."

Better Than Medicine.

It was an editor, who having a dish of celery offered him at dinner, absent-mindedly replied, "Owing to a crowd of other matter we are unable to make room for it."

Husband (2 A. M. after a curtain lecture)—"Well, all I've got to say is if you are a person of such refinement and good breeding, you ought to be above talking to a drunken fellow at this time of the night."—*Birmingham Ord.*

"When I want to enjoy a retrospective view of life," said Mr. Smiley, as as he selected good seats in the gallery, "I go to the minstrels. All the dear old jokes that I was brought up on are sure to be there, and I laugh till the tears come at the memory of the days when Jimmy and I played nigger in the woodshed with a cigarbox for banjo, and the old lady's best milk-pan for a tambourine."

When old Mrs. Bunsby had got through reading in the paper an account of the last great fire, she raised her spectacles from her eyes to the top of her head, and remarked, "If the firemen would wear the genuine homeknit stockings, such as we make and wear in the country, they wouldn't be a burstin' of their hose at every fire."

"SETTLE WID MOSES."—The following notice is by a Virginia blacksmith: "Notis.—De co-partnership heretofore resisting betwixt me and Mose Skinner, is hereby resolved. Dem as what owes the firm will settle wid me, and dem what de firm owes will settle wid Mose."

A Cincinnati man caught in the belting and whirled around at the rate of a mile in about two minutes, was rescued uninjured. When asked if he wasn't dreadfully frightened, he answered: "No; I thought my wife had caught me and was running me out by the back of the neck."

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

Behold the palace reared by daedal Jack.

See the malt stored in many a plethoric sack,
In the proud cirque of Ivan's bivouac.

Mark where the rat's felonious fangs invade
The golden stores, in John's pavilion laid.

Anon with velvet steps and Tarquin strides,
Subtle Grimalkin to his quarry glides;
Grimalkin grim, who slew the fierce rodent,
Whose teeth insidious Johan's sackcloth rent.

Lo, now the deep-mouthed canine foe's assault,
That vexed the avenger of the stolen malt,
Stored in the hallowed precincts of that hall,
That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous cow, with crumpled horn,
Whereon the exacerbating hound was torn,
Who bayed the feline slaughter-beast, that slew
The rat predaceous, whose keen fangs ran through
The textile fibres that involved the grain
That lay in Hans' inviolate domain.

Here walks the forlorn damsel, crowned with rue,
Lactiferous spoils from vaccine dugs, who drew
Of that corniculate beast, whose tortuous horn
Tossed to the clouds, in fierce vindictive scorn,
The baying hound, whose braggart bark and stir
Arched the lithe spine and raised the indignant fur
Of puss, that with her vermicidal claw
Struck the wierd rat, in whose insatiate maw
Lay reeking malt, that erst in Ivan's courts we saw.

Robed in senescent garb, that seems in sooth
Too long a prey to Kronos' iron tooth,
Behold the man, whose amorous lips incline,
Full of young Eros' osculative sign,
To the lorn maiden, whose lactalbic hands
Drew albu-lactic spoils from lacteal glands
Of that immortal bovine, by whose horn
Distort, to realms ethereal, was borne
The beast catulean, vexer of that sly
Ulysses quadrupedal, who made die
The old mordaceous rat, that dared devour
Antecedaneous ale, in John's domestic bower.

Lo! here of hirsute honors doffed, succinct
Of saponaceous locks, the priest who linked
In Hymen's golden bands, the man unthrift
Whose means exiguous stared from many a rift
Even as he kissed the virgin all forlorn,
Who milked the cow with implicated horn,
That in fierce wrath the canine torturer skied,
Who dared to vex the insidious muricide,
Who let auroral effluence through the pelt
Of that sly rat, that robbed the palace Jack had built.

The loud cantankerous Shanghai comes at last,
Whose shouts aroused the shorn ecclesiast
Who sealed the vows of Hymen's sacrament
To him, who robed in garments indigent
Exosculates th . amsal lachrymose,
The emulgator of the brute morose,
That tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that kilt
The rat, that ate the malt, that lay in the house that Jack built.

Indian Arrow Poison.

How Deadly Weapons are Made from Snakes, Insects and Putrid Meat.

Of the three poisons prepared by the Moqui of Arizona the first is called Ti-ki-le-li-wi-poison ointment. Poison given internally to cause death, whether in powder or liquid, has no definite name beyond its being "bad medicine." The "poison ointment" is prepared in this wise: A rattlesnake is tormented until it bites itself, when the priest of the "Snake Order" dips the arrow point, as well as a short portion of the shaft, into the blood obtained from the serpent. It is stated that a wound from such an arrow will cause death in from three to four days under ordinary circumstances, and in a much shorter time if the victim had been fasting for a day or two, a condition in which an Indian is frequently found even in time of peace. The second variety is prepared from the "Humble Bee," which, after being maddened by being disturbed in the nest and struck at by withes and branches, is killed. The insects are then gathered and crushed in a primitive stone mortar, where the mass is thoroughly macerated, after which the arrows are anointed in a manner similar to the preceding. Wounds are not liable to cause dangerous results, although they become exceedingly inflamed and very painful, the effects being attributable to the presence of formic acid. The third variety is prepared by crushing a number of large red ants—a variety found all over the northern elevated areas—in a similar manner as the preceding, and in which the arrows are dipped. This poison is not necessarily a fatal one, though instances have been given on "Indian authority." The persent writer has treated wounds caused by this insect in several instances, when great constitutional disturbances resulted in a short time, followed by inflammation in an aggravated form and sometimes accompanied by delirium.

The Apaches occupying the habitable areas of Arizona, immediately south of the Moqui Pueblos, prepare a poison composed of the venom of the rattlesnake mixed with the decomposed liver of a deer or antelope. The modus operandi could not be ascertained in detail, though it is probable that the method may be similar to that formerly practiced by the Teton Dakota, among whom the writer has witnessed the ceremony. A rattlesnake was searched for at one of the prairie-dog towns, and when discovered was secured to the ground by means of a forked stick so as to prevent its escape and yet not to injure it. An assistant would then pierce a deer's liver, which had been procured for the purpose, and upon inserting a short pole would thrust it toward the serpent, who would repeatedly bury its fangs. In this manner the venom was secured, and when the snake refused to bite again, it was destroyed.

The liver was then placed upon a tall, upright pole, where it was allowed to decompose, after which it was crushed in a small dish, when the arrows were dipped into the mass and allowed to dry. Poisoned arrows were carried in double quivers and tied together with a black band or piece of cloth to distinguish them from the harmless ones. Serpent venom was employed by the Siris of Western Senora. After a small excavation had been made in the ground a cow's liver was introduced together with centipedes, scorpions and a rattlesnake. After teasing these creatures for a while with the hope that the liver might receive most of the venom discharged during their angry struggles it was removed and crushed into a jelly, into which the arrows were dipped.

Apache arrows which have been properly besmeared with poison are readily distinguished from the ordinary weapons by the dark reddish brown coating over the anterior portion of the shaft immediately back of the arrow head. The latter also presents the same appearance at times, though were this the only portion to which poison had been applied there would be difficulty in identification, as the arrow points are generally secured to the end of the shaft by the liberal application of mesquite gum, after which the sinew threads are applied for greater security.

The Pah-Utes, just south of the Shoshones, remove the heart of a large mammal and place it into a corresponding cavity in the ground. Rattlesnake fangs, with the poison-sacs, are then ground into a pulp, with a horned toad or two, which mass is then emptied into the cavity of the heart and allowed to decompose. The whole mass is said to dry into a tough mass resembling caoutchouc. This is finally cut into small pieces. In poisons prepared by the combination of serpent venom and decomposed organic matter it is not positively known which if not both of the substances acts as the toxic agent. Cases thus far observed or recorded have resulted in septicæmia and death. One in particular, a mere scratch upon the shoulder blade, died in great misery in less than a week, though not before the flesh had literally dropped from the back as far down as the hips. It is probable that the septic poison of the organic matter remains active for a greater period of time than the serpent venom, being favored by immediate drying in the drier atmosphere of the extreme Western plateaus. Dr. S. Wier Mitchell's experiments do not demonstrate to what length of time serpent venom may be kept in a dried state and retain its virulence. The active principle (crotaline may remain active under favorable conditions for an indefinite length of time, but then the symptoms would be exhibited in a manner strikingly similar to those after a fresh wound inflicted by the serpent, which thus far has not been observed. Professor F. V. Hayden and Colonel James Stevenson have both observed the Blackfeet and Assiniboine Indians procure the pure serpent venom by causing a secured snake to bite a clean piece of bark. The arrows were applied directly to this without the admixture of any other substances.

Clips.

The *Union Medicale* states that the attempt at acclimatization of the tea plant in the Loire Inferieure is successful. Grafts on the camellias have borne well. At Messina, Sicily, the 3-year-old plants are very vigorous and have an abundance of leaves.

The deepest mine in the world, according to Profesor H. Hoefer,, is the Przibram silver mine, in Bohemia. The lowest depth is 3300 feet below the surface.

Observations upon Russian railways show that for the period of six months 77 per cent. of the fracture of tires occured when the temperature was below zero, 4 per cent at zero, and only 19 per cent at higher temyerature.

Governor Ireland, of Texas, has advised in a message to the Legislature that vaccination be made compulsory in that State.

It is proposed in Paris that a medical service formed for the purpose of ascertaining what chronic or constitutional diseases affect the teeth, eyes or ears of the pupils in the pubic schools, and of devising suitable remedies for the ailments.

Hell Gate is to be lighted by electricity from a tower 250 feet high at Hallett's Point, and containing lights of 20,000 candle-power, which are to be displayed from sundown to sunrise.

For the Fair Sex.

CRIMPING PINS AND CURL PAPERS.—Sir Arthur Helps, in one of his delightful books, remarks "that we all ought to make a point of duty to look our best for those at home." And, of a truth, we all ought to take more pains than we do to be beautiful in the eyes that see us every day.

In Hannah More, and Miss Edgeworth's stories, the untidy young lady is always represented as appearing in her family with her curl papers like a bristling forest about her head. As ringlets are out of fashion, in the place of curl papers we have crimping pins almost universally adopted by the young ladies of our generation. "But," says one, "who is to see me? Who is to notice or care for what I have on or how I look?" "See?"—"notice?"—"care?"—why, the dearest eyes in all the world. Suppose we try how much pleasure we can bestow in our own homes by special efforts to look beautiful. Did you ever notice that most people are more amiable when they are becomingly dressed, than at any other time? It is certainly so; and whatever the hidden cause of it, it is a great deal easier to be good when one looks pretty well. Sophie May, in one of her nice stories for girls, makes her heroine put on her blue merino when everything is going wrong, on the principle that "matters won't be helped by my looking hateful."

GIRLS ON THE FARM.—A great deal has been said and written concerning the rights of farmers' boys, but nothing bout the girls. It is a common thing for farmers to pay their sons fair wages for their work; yet the daughters do not receive a dollar from month to month. Why should this difference exist between the farmers' girl and boy? The former is quite as much entitled to a reward for services as the latter. In truth, the farmer's girl is frequently the more valuable of the two. She is expected in many cases to arise very early, get breakfast, clean up the house and prepare the other meals required through the day, or if not, to at least largely aid in all these household duties. In addition, she is looked upon by father, mother and brother, to entertain company—to act the hostess, at least, as a creditable second to the mother; and while she may be the pride of the family, and regarded as a sort of privileged character, yet much is expected from her in ten thousand smaller features of home life. Why, then, should she not be encouraged with at least as much pay as the boy? In addition to that, the farm house should be made as attractive as possible—with a piano, plenty of books, newspapers and pictures; cultivate a taste in the girls for flowers, etc. These features, with a moderate amount of work, should produce a happy and contented home farm life.

Big Lumps of Gold.

Nuggets That Were No Pocket-Pieces Found in Sierra County, California.

The following is a list of big nuggets that have been found in this section On the 18th of August, 1860, a large piece of gold was taken from the Monumental quartz mine, Sierra Buttes, which weighed 1596 ounces troy, the value of which was estimated at from $21,000 to $30,000. The nugget was sold to R. B. Woodward, of San Francisco, for $21,636.52. A fine specimen was taken from the rainbow quartz mine, Chipp's Flat, in 1881. It was taken from a depth of two hundred feet. The specimen was on exhibition in San Francisco. Later it was shipped to London and worked there. It yielded $22,000. In 1855 a nugget was found at French Ravine that weighed 532 ounces and was worth $10,000. It contained considerable quartz which is not calculated in its weight. In 1851, at French Ravine, a nugget was found which weighed 426 ounces and was valued at $8000. A nugget is reported to have been found at Minnesota valued at $5000. In 1850 a piece of gold quartz was found in French Ravine which contained 263 ounces of gold, worth $4893. At Smith's Flat, in 1866, a piece of gold was taken from a claim which was worth $2716, and weighed 146 ounces. At Smith's Flat, in 1864, a nugget was found weighing 140 ounces and worth $2605. At Little Grizzly Diggings, in 1869, a nugget worth $2000 was found. A nugget weighing 94 ounces and valued at $1770 was found at the Hope claim, four miles below the Mountain House. At French Ravine, in 1860, a nugget was found worth $2757 and weighing 93 ounces. At Smith's Flat, in 1861, a nugget was found which weighed 80 ounces and was valued at $1509.

From 1854 to 1862 twelve gold nuggets, ranging from 30 to 147 ounces, were taken from the Live Yankee claim at Forest City. From 1856 to 1862 a number of gold nuggets, varying from 30 to 100 ounces, were found in the Oregon claim at Forest City. A specimen worth $5000 was taken from the Oriental (Gold Gate) quartz mine. The total of Golden Gate mine is estimated at $200,000. The mine has been worked to depth of only 300 feet.

Aids to Digestion.

Scene in a doctor's office:—"How long will it take you to cure me, doctor?" "Well, Mr. Blank, I think you can get back to your desk at the bank in about a month, but you will have to remain under treatment for several years." "But you mistake; I am not Mr. Blank, the banker, but Mr. Blank, the letter-carrier." "Oh, that alters the case. There is nothing the matter with you but a little biliousness. You will be well in a week.

She wept, the poor laundress, on returning five shirts, when her patron had entrusted her with six, and confessed that she had burned a big hole in the sixth while ironing. "Never mind," says her customer kindly, "Christmas comes but once a year, and that'll be all right. How much do I owe you?" "Six shirts at 12½ cents each—75 cents." "But, I say, you burned one of 'em up." "Well, suppose I did; hadn't I washed it before I burned it! Go along wid you, trying to chate a poor, disconsolate widow."

A Nevada man who was carried half a mile by a snow avalanche amused himself during the journey by calculating the pressure to the square inch that he was subjected to. He must have been some relation to the man whose wife in a moment of conjugal frenzy pelted him with the contents of the coal scuttle. As he neither resisted nor spoke, she became all the more exasperated, and finally in a climax of passion exclaimed: "Well, why don't you say something?" "Because, my dear," he replied calmly, "I was busy thinking whether those coals ain't broken up finely enough to be used in the kitchen stove."

Lounging through the corridors of the State Capitol one day was an old farmer to whom came a female suffrage canvasser with a petition, politely asking him if he would sign it. He eyed the document suspiciously awhile, and then asked: "What is it?" "A petition in faxor of the woman's movement," she responded in her most insinuating tone of voice. "Then I'm agin' it," said the agriculturist, with the emphasis of a man who had some domestic infelicity. "A woman whose allus movin' is allus gettin' in trouble. If you've got anything to keep her sot, then I'll sign it."

An old darkey who was asked if, in his experience, prayer was ever answered, replied: "Well, sah, some pra'rs is ansud and some isn't—'pends on wa'at you axes fo'; just arter de wah, we'en it was mighty haad scratchin' fo' de culled bredden, I 'bsarved dat w'enebber I pway de Lo'd to sen' one o' Marse Payton's fat turkeys fo' de ole man, dare was no notice took ob de partition; but we'en I pway dat he send de ole man fo' de turkey, de matter was 'tended to befo' sun up nex' mornin', dead sartin."

Going Out of Existence.

The recent death at Philadelphia of Coffin Colket, a railroad official calls to mind a remark frequently made in railroad circles, to wit: that "no public railroad has ever gone out of existence, and ceased to be." Officers might die, the owners become bankrupt, the corporation, in fact, be destroyed; but the *road* itself remains.

Mr. Colket was a contractor on the road from New Castle, Delaware, to Frenchtown in Maryland, a link in the line of travel between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Passengers took steamboat from Philadelphia to New Castle, railroad thence to Frenchtown (16 miles, we believe), and at the latter place took steamboat again to Baltimore.

The New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad has ceased to exist. No man under forty ever saw it, and very few of any age know, in fact, that it ever existed.

Very many of our lay readers are unaware, perhaps, of the origin of "ballast," signifying broken stone, gravel, etc., used under and between the ties of a railroad for *surfacing* and *steadying* the track. This old road revives our boyhood recollection.

In former times, vessels coming to Philadelphia "in ballast," discharged it near New Castle; and when the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad was completed, so far as laying the track was concerned, the large piles of *ballast* near the former place was utilized on the road; and from this circumstance, stone so used has passed into a technhical term in railroad engineering, to signify the material used in railroad construction for the purpose aforesaid. —*Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Home News.*

It is said that the finest sleeping cars in the country are those which run into New Orleans, and that fully four-fifths of them are equipped with paper wheels, costing $90 each, or $1080 a car.

It is true dat a dog is a mighty grateful animal, but he'll move much quicker for a frown than he will for a smile.

Pious Sentiment.

Star light is better than no light. A little knowledge is better than great ignorance.

Character is higher than intellect. A great soul will be strong to live as well as strong to think.

If you have any faith, give me, for heaven's sake, a share of it! Your doubts you may keep to yourself, for I have plenty of my own.

In spite of all man's sin, the world does prosper marvelously, miraculously; in spite of all, God is stronger than the devil, life stronger than death, wisdom stronger than folly, order stronger than disorder, fruitfulness stronger than destruction; and they will be so more, till the last great day, when Christ shall have put all enemies under his feet and death is swallowed up in victory, and all mankind in one fold, under one Shepherd Jesus Christ, the righteous King of all.—*Kingsley.*

No Tears in Heaven.

I met a child his feet were bare,
His weak frame shivered with the cold;
His youthful brow was knit with care,
His flashing eye his sorrow told.
Said I, "Poor boy, why weepest thou?"
"My parents both are dead," he said;
"I have not where to lay my head;
Oh, I am lone and friendless now!"
Not friendless, child; a friend on high
For you his precious blood has given;
Cheer up, and bid each tear be dry—
"There are no tears in heaven."

I saw a man in life's gay noon,
Stand weeping o'er his young wife's bier;
"And must we part," he cried, "so soon?"
As down his cheek there rolled a tear.
"Heart-stricken one," I cried, weep not,"
"Weep not?" in accents wild he cried,
"But yesterday my loved one died,
And shall she be so soon forgot?"
Forgotten? No! Still let her love
Sustain thy heart, with anguish riven;
Strive thou to meet thy bride above
And dry thy tears in heaven.

I saw a gentle mother weep,
As to her throbbing heart she pressed
An infant, seemingly asleep
On its kind mother's sheltering breast.
"Fair one," I said, "pray weep no more."
Sobbed she, "The idol of my hope,
I am now called to render up;
My babe hath reached death's gloomy shore."
Young mother yield no more to grief,
Nor be by passion's tempest driven,
But find in these sweet words relief—
"There are no tears in heaven."

Poor traveler o'er life's troubled wave—
Cast down by grief, o'erwhelmed by care—
There is an arm above can save,
Then yield not thou to fell despair;
Look upward, mourners, look above!
What though the thunders echo loud;
The sun shines bright beyond the cloud.
Then trust in thy Redeemer's love.
Where'er thy lot in life be cast,
Whate'er of toil or woe be given—
Be firm, remember to the last:
"There are no tears in heaven."

"Give me A Single Line."

The Detroit *Free Press* tells the following pathetic story of a wasted life and a "turned rule." "About three months ago the wreck of a man staggered into the office of a weekly paper in Eastern Michigan, and asked for money to buy whisky. Strangely enough, the publisher was an old schoolmate. They were apprentices in the same town; they worked side by side as finished compositors. One had sobriety and thrift—the other had a good heart and an open hand. Twenty years made the one rich and influential—the other a drunkard, who slept in the gutters as often as in a bed. The one had made use of what God had given him, but the the other had deliberately made himself a wreck. The meeting called up a host of recollections, and the contrast between their situations was so great that the old drunkard was sobered as he realized it. He was offered work, but he had become too broken. The stick and the rule were no longer for him. He was offered a temporary home, but he looked at his rags and felt his shame for the first time in months. When money was handed him he waived it back and said: "I shall not want it. I ask, in the name of olden days as a fellow craftsman, one little favor." "It shall be granted." "When you know that I am dead then turn a rule and give me a single line." The promise was made and the old wreck floated out again on the current of time, borne here and there, and feeling that death was to be the end. Recently a copy of the weekly reached the *Free Press* with a proof that the editor had fulfilled his promise. He had turned the rule for the poor wreck, and had given him the line as follows:

"Died, Sept. 27, 1882, George White."

Government Profit on Coinage.

Some Curious Facts Relating to Unredeemed Obligations of the Government.

A considerable source of profit to the United States Government is the amount of paper money and coin, which is never presented for redemption. Much of this is destroyed by fire; some of it is buried and hidden in places known to no persons alive. A large quantity of the coin is melted to make sterling silver ware. Considerable amounts of both paper money and coin are exported, never to return. Not long ago a United States bond, issued about 1819, was presented at the sub-treasury in New York city. The interest on it had ceased over fifty years. It had come back from Europe through Baring Brothers. The oustanding principal of the public debt of the United States last year was nearly two billions of dollars, chiefly represented by bonds and Treasury notes. It would be, of course impossible to say how much of this will never be presented for redemption, but some idea may be formed from the fact that $57,665 of it was issued so long ago that the date of it is not recorded. It appears in the report as "old debt," that may safely be put down as profit. There is an item of $82,525 of Treasury notes issued prior to 1846. Some of them were issued nearly fifty years ago, and will not, in all probability, ever be presented for redemption. One thousand one hundred and four dollars of the Mexican indemnity fund of 1846, has never been claimed. The last of the fractional currency was issued under the act of June 6, 1864, yet although nearly twenty years have elapsed, $7,077,247 has not been presented for redemption. Some of this is held as a curiosity. Some of it is still used by banks and merchants for transmitting small sums by mail. Several New York banks have considerable sums of new fractional currency which they distribute for the accommodation of their customers.

As to the coin the Government derives a considerable profit from it. The silver in one thousand silver dollars costs on average about $803.75 The coinage of a silver dollar costs about 1½ cents. The total cost of one thousand silver dollars to the Government is therefore $816.25.

Since the organization of the Mint, in 1793, 127,190,618 silver dollars have been coined, on which the Government has received a profit of over $23,000,000.

In the same period, $122,758,510 was coined into half dollars. At the same rate of cost for coinage the profit was $19,395,769 on these. The total silver coinage of the Government since 1793 is $347,766,792. Estimating the profits on the halves, quarters, and subsiduary coins at the same rate as on the dollars, the total profit received by the Government on its silver coinage has been about $64,000,000.

In the coinage of the five cent nickels the Government reserved to itself the liberal profit of nearly fifty per cent. This gave to the Government last year the handsome revenue of over $100,000 from nickels alone.

The wide margin between the intrinsic value of the five cent nickel and its face value, led to extreme counterfeiting. Several years ago an assay was made of some of the counterfeit nickels, and it was discovered that the counterfeiter had put into their coins more valuable metal than the Government uses in making the genuine coins.

Plantation Philosophy.

I would ruther go through an ordinary spell ob sickness den to be tramped on by a calf.

A man ain't half so skeered in de darkness jes' afore day as he is in de darkness jes' arter night.

It generally takes a man about fifty years ter believe that he's a fool, an' de balance ob life ter know dat he is.

Originality in nature ain't allers rated higher den imitation. De mockin' bird brings a higher price dan de crow.

De preachers what is always complimentin' de dove don't remember dat he is a bad han' at pullin' up young corn.

It is mighty strange ter me dat a man will stoop lower to git a nigger's vote than he will ter git the vote of a white man.

De sweetness ob dis life ain't confined ter de graceful shape. De muley cow is monstrous ugly, but she gives powerful fine milk.

A great deal of harm is sometimes 'complished in doin' good. De martin makes war wid de insecks, but he includes de honey-bee in his bill of fare.

Don't guage honesty by polished manners, young man. De mole is mighty slick, but he's one ob de most underminin' members ob de animal kingdom.

His Grace and His Honor.

Justice Huddlestone, who tried the recent libel case of Belt, the scultpor, in London, began life as a schoolmaster, went to the Bar, entered Parliament as a conservative, was always "chafed" as a "tuft-hunter," married a lady of title, got a Judgeship, and is even now declared to be unduly impressed with the overwhelming importance of aristocratic society. The clubs are fastening upon him a characteristic anecdote. Going out to dinner recently he learned that an illustrious Duke was to be of the party. As he encountered the butler in the hall he slipped half a sovereign into his hand, saying: "I have a few special words to say to the Duke; contrive that I sit next to him." "Thank you," said the butler, returning his money, "his Grace has just given me a sovereign to place you at the other end of the room." The Duke knew his man.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA. April 26, 1883.

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Every thing marked in plain figures and at the lowest possible price. Try us. 29mr3m

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Lewins still ahead for cheap clothing.

——The Penn Harrow for sale by Alexander & Co. tf

——Peter Smith, on Monday, gave the REPORTER a call.

—Buffalo Phosphate for Sale at Grenoble's, at low prices. 2t

——Material for white dresses, at all prices, at D. Garman & Son's.

——Tuesday afternoon was a mixture of sunshine and snow squalls.

——John F. Potter, Esq., favored the REPORTER with a call the other day.

——Lace bed sets, lace curtains, antique tidies and splashers, at Garmans.

——A valuable mare of Joshua Potter, Jr., of near this place, died the other day.

——Sunday was wet and chilly; Monday very disagreeable with snow and rain.

——The new bridge at Bellefonte will cost near $3500. Its length will be 64 feet.

——Esq. Reifsnyder, of Millheim, honored the REPORTER with one of his pop visits, on Monday.

——Isaac Guggenheimer, all will be pleased to learn, has his ship afloat again in fine style, ready for business. Read his card.

——For large parsnips Mrs. Alfred Hosterman takes the lead, judging by a basket of samples sent us—the largest we ever saw.

——On Thursday evening, 19, a lively thunder shower passed over this section. It rained greater part of the night, and was cool next day.

——It snowed all day Monday and during the night. Had it not gone to water as fast as it did, it would have been 8 to 12 inches in depth.

——Jacob Wagner, Jr., lost a horse the other day from lung fever. Mr. Jacob Smith, living in the same section, lost a mare from same disease.

——Allen Schroyer, Esq., died at Bellefonte on 9th inst. He was 73 years of age, and for a number of years has been a resident of Lock Haven.

——Jas. C. Condo, Penn Hall's excellent coach manufacturer, gave us a call the other day. Mr. Condo is one of the few who turn out honest work.

——The finest handkerchiefs for ladies at the lowest price—actually the quality of the handkerchief, for the money, will astonish you—D. Garman & Son.

——There is prospect of having telephone connection with Bellefonte by a line from that place to Centre Hall, Boalsburg, State College and Pine Grove Mills.

——Goods must go at Brockerhoff's store bringing what they will—so just come along and get a bargain before the store closes, which will be in a few weeks.

——The Sunbury Democrat says that the Philad & Reading R. R. Company will run their first train to Lewisburg, from Milton, about 30th of May, Decoration day.

——We have assurance that the new landlord at Spring Mills will pay his printing bills and other honest debts. Glad to learn the change has that improvement.

——Dinges has all the fine groceries and canned goods, No. 1 articles, and sells them considerably lower than elsewhere. His groceries are fresh and unadulterated.

——The inside track for boots and shoes belongs to Doll & Mingle, and they are bound to win the race, having the largest, finest and best assortment and the lowest prices.

——Our old friend, Alex. Kerr, of Potter, favored the REPORTER with a brief visit, the other day. Mr. Kerr, for one of his age, is still well preserved, mentally and physically.

——Its Doll & Mingle against the state for boots and shoes for men and women. Their stock can't be beat, and prices low beyond all competition. Don't buy until you have called there.

——Mr. J. S. Derstine, one of Centre Hall's young men, on 19th, went to Freeport, Illinois, where he will be engaged in carriage trimming in same shop in which Wm. Harpster, of this place, has been employed for some time.

——Representative Curtin's wife and daughter are still in Washington and have as yet fixed no time for leaving there, since Mr. Coffey and his wife, who own the house in which they have been living, have deferred their return from Europe until June.

——Two little boys, brothers, named Stover, in Penn township, the other day, got into a quarrel, when one struck the other across the forehead with a hatchet, inflicting a wound which is feared may prove fatal. The boy may not have intended to do anything so severe, but his passion for the moment got the better of his reason, and he has cause for deep regret.

THE RAILROAD.

We are informed that at the meeting of the Penn'a R. R. directors, on 11, President Roberts urged the necessity of the completion of our road from Spring Mills to Lemont this summer, and that the board sanctioned the suggestion. At the meeting of the B. E. V. directors, the following week, on 18, the same matter was urged and the board also took favorable action. It's been long acoming, yet our people will gladly learn that the cars long due will come along at last.

A BAD DAY FOR ACCIDENTS.

Last Thursday, 19, was a bad day for serious accidents in Penn and Haines townships, there being no less than four, and all through horses.

Michael Rider, son of Isaiah Rider, of Penn, having a team in charge, the horses ran off, and in young Rider's endeavor to stop them, the horses and wagon went over him, from which he was seriously injured internally. He died on the following Saturday.

On the same day a daughter of G. W. Harter was engaged in harrowing in the field, and in trying to make a turn, the girl fell off the horse she was riding and landed on the harrow, one of the horses falling on her. One of her arms was broken at two places, and she sustained other injuries. There are hopes of her recovery.

On same day an eight year old son of Daniel Hosterman, of Penn, was kicked in the face by a horse, while in the stable, receiving severe bruises.

On same day a son of Adam Bower, of Haines, aged about 15 years, while in the act of letting a pet colt through the bars, the animal kicked him in the face, causing an ugly fracture of the jaw and other injuries of the face.

After all this one might as well put Thursday down as the unlucky day and give Friday its dues.

——Parties in this county who feel disposed to test the legality of the assessment levied in the Lycoming Insurance Co. since its failure, should bear in mind that a number of such cases have already been tried in other counties, and all decided in favor of the Company. It may be a little rough, but thus seemeth the law in the matter.

——Centre Hall will have a new arrival—it will be a splendid stock of new goods at the store of Wm. Wolf & Son, and it will begin to reach this place by the end of this week and continue to arrive every day the week following. Mr. Wolf is at present in the city, and will purchase the best stock in market as has always been his well known habit. He never bothers with inferior goods, and all have learned that when they purchase at Wolfs they get first quality. Hold up a little spell and see whether Wolf's stock wont equal any in this county.

WM. A. CURREY desires to inform the people of Centre Hall and vicinity that he will resume shoe-making again, and be ready at all times for new work or repairs, guaranteeing neatness and style in all, and reasonable charges. 5ap4t

——You will find the finest, largest, cheapest and most complete lot of tomb stones and monuments at the Bellefonte Marble Works ever seen in the county. I have at least 60 sets of tomb stones and monuments to select from and will sell them at lower prices than any firm in the county. I have no extra charges for lettering them and bringing them to the grave yard. Call and see them before buying elsewhere. 5ap4t

——Mr. John Rockey, a Spring township farmer whose place adjoins that of Mr. Andrew Swartz and the old Jodon farm, north, was found dead in the road on Wednesday night, 18, about nine o'clock. He had fallen from his buggy, and was found with his head and body on the ground and his feet resting on the shafts. His horse had stopped, and it was supposed that he had been lying in that position for a couple of hours. He had been subject to heart disease and there is no doubt but that it was a sudden attack of this that deprived him of his life.—*Watchman.*

Mr. E. K. McCousky. Hellam, Pa., says "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me of dyspepsia symptoms and gave me refreshing sleep."

——Court commenced on Monday, Judge Orvis presiding with associates Runkle and Larrimer. On Monday licenses were granted to all applicants, with the exception of two or three on the other side. Tuesday Commonwealth cases were rapidly disposed of by the grand-jury ignoring many bills, and where bills were found the parties plead guilty in court, which left nothing to do for the lawyers. Judge Orvis sentenced two of the burglars to seven years each in the penitentiary, and some of the others to four years. J. H. Reifsnyder was foreman of the grand-jury.

At J. C. Condo's coach shops, Penn Hall, you can find on hand carriages and buggies with Timpkin, Dexter Queen, Vanderbilt or Eliptic springs, platform spring wagons, also manufactures to order the Clark platform spring wagon. Go and see his work before purchasing elsewhere. He uses none but first class stock. 26ap4t

——Some folks say the way to sell goods is lying about them, now here is a specimen: A certain marble firm not 1000 miles from here, told a party that their tomb stone would cost them $35 and that the Bellefonte Marble Works would charge them $45 for the same tomb stone, when the truth is I furnished the tomb stone to the firm at $30 and would have furnished it to any person at $30 where the party who bought it paid the $5 profit which they could have saved by buying it from us. Call and be convinced and get prices to compare with others. HEISLER. 5ap4t

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

26aprtf

PLASTER! PLASTER!

The best Nova Scotia Plaster, fresh ground, $9 per ton, by G. A. Runk, at Spring Mills. 5ap4t

——Coburn Station will have a number of new buildings this summer. Dwelling houses will be built by Jacob Kerstetter, Andrew Stover, Mr. Greninger and John Rote, also a plaining mill and dwelling by And. Vonada.

——Dinges left for the city on Tuesday, to lay in a stock of new goods for the Bargain store. His stock will be on hand next week, and he will have the grandest opening of fine as well as cheap goods, in the county. Bear it in mind, and come to the opening next week.

——The students of the Penns Valley Institute, at this place, met on Friday evening, 20, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a literary society. It was agreed upon that the society should be known by the name "Alpha." On Monday evening last the first meeting of exercises was held.

Professor W. W. Seaman, a resident of Altoona for about three months, says that he is an agent of Vanderbilt and that Harrisburg, Mifflintown, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg Johnstown and other important points now only reached by the Pennsylvania system will be tapped by Vanderbilt's new route. He says they have three thousand men employed in the Clearfield region and that about thirty-five civil engineers are engaged in locating the road through Clearfield, Blair, and Cambria counties.

John Lilly obtainad a verdict of $35,000 damages against the New York Central Railroad Company for the loss of his legs.

On Saturday, in New York, at a meeting of the Amalgamated trade and labor unions the carpenters reported that only sixteen men are now unemployed, and their strike has been successful.

PHILAD. MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 23.

Flour firm; offerings light.

Wheat—Stronger and higher; rejected red 95c; damp white 1 00; No. 2 red in elevator 1 22a1 22½; No. red April 1 22½a 1 23.

Corn—No. 3 mixed 65c; steamer 66a67; sail yellow 66½; sail mixed April 66a67.

Oats—Dull and heavy; No. 2 mixed 52½, rejected white 52a54, No. 2 white 55.

PRODUCE.

Apple butter—4½a5c per pound.

Apples—2.50a3.00 for medium, choice 3.50a4.00 per bbl, fancy 4.50a5.00.

Beans—Prime medium 2.30a2.40 per bushel, prime marrowfats 2 80a2 90 per bushel, prime natives 2 50a2 60, Limas 5½a6.

Butter—Choice roll 22a30, prime do 20a22, common to medium 8a12, fancy creamery 27a30.

Cheese—Ohio factory 14a14½, York Goshen 14a 15, Sweitzer 16a17.

Beeswax—Quoted at 33a35 ₰ lb.

Dried Fruit—Apples sliced 9a10, evaporated 15 a17, quarters 8a8½, peaches, halves, 7a8, peeled 12 a17, cherries 25a27, raspberries 32a34, blackberries 9a10.

Eggs—No. 1 Penn'a and Ohio fresh in bbls, or cases 16a17, goose eggs 50.

Vegetables—Turnips per bbl. choice white 1.25 do do yellow 1.25, cabbage per bbl 2 00

Feathers—Live geese 50a55 in packages, in small lots 2a3c more.

Onions—Per bbl 1.75a2.00, onion sets 2 00a2 25 per bushel.

Potatoes—Early rose 75a80 per bushel on track and 80a85 store. Jersey sweet 4 25a4.50per bbl.

Poultry—Live chickens 80a85, dressed do 16a17 per pound, geese 10a12, ducks 16a18, dressed turkeys 18a22.

Sweet Corn—We quote at 5a6 per lb.

Honey—18a25 per pound.

Tallow—City 8a8½, country 7a7½.

Hominy—We quote at 3.25a3.50 per bbl.

Sweet Cider—Country 6.00a.800 per bbl.; sand refined 9.50a10.00.

Dressed Hogs—Sales at 7a8 per pound.

Seeds—Timothy 2.10a2.20 per bu.; clover small, 8.75a9.00, mammoth, 9.00a9.25 as to quality.

GROCERIES.

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio 13a14, choice Rio 13a13½, prime Rio 11a12, good Rio 10a10½, Java 22 a24.

Roasted Coffee—In papers 13a14½, in bulk 12@ 16.

Sugars—Standard A 8¼a8, Prairie B 8¼a8, refined yel'w 7¼a8, granulated 9¼a8, crushed 9¼a8, powdered 9¼a8.

Syrups—Choice Maple 43, prime do 40, Blackstrap 28.

Rice—Louisiana 6¾a7, Carolina 6¾a7½. Head rice 7¾a8.

Extra S. C. hams 13 lbs. and over 12¾, do do 14 to 18 lbs 12, extra S. C. shoulders 9¾.

HIDES.

Green steer hides 75 pounds and up per lb 9a10 green steer hides 60 to 75 pounds 8a9, green bull hides under 60 pounds 6a7, green cow hides all weights 6a7. Above prices are for hides trimmed free from horns, tails and joints, sinues uncut and without grubs or other blemishes. Green calf skins 8 to 15 pounds, 9a10c; rendered tallow, barrels, kegs and boxes, 6a6½; wool skins, each, 75a 1.00; wool skins dry, each, 25a75.

Salt—No. 1 per bbl. 1. 20, No. 1 extra 1.30, dairy 1.40, C. C. 1.40. Globe Fertilizer 1.40, per bu. 20.c

Wool—Fine 35a38.

CHICAGO.—Flour steady.

Wheat—Excited an higher; regular 1 11¼ Apr.; No. 2 Chicago spring 95c; No 2 red winter 1 12¼.

Corn—Demand active, 54¾ cash and April; 55¾ May.

Oats—Quiet and unchanged; 41¾ cash; 41¾a 41⅞ May.

Rye, 60½; barley 75a77.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	$1.10
Rye	70
Corn, shelled, and ears now	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	50
Barley	75
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy seed	2 00
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00

Butter, 24 c; tallow, 6; lard, 12; ham, 12 1-2; shoulder, 10; bacon or side, 10; eggs per dozen, 16 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3. 35; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.35.

LOCK HAVEN MARKET.—Butter, 20 to 28c per pound; potatoes, 80c per bushel; chickens 60 to 80c per pair; lard 16c per pound; apple butter, 75c per gallon; corn 80c per bushel; eggs 15 to 17; cabbage 8 to 12c per head; apples, $1 to $1.50 per bushel; sour crout, 5 cents per quart; onion sets, 8c per quart; parsnips, 10c per peck; oats, 50c per bu.

MARRIED

By Rev. P. C. Weidemeyer, April 12, Mr. Levi Long, of Gregg, and Miss Annie P. Fox, of Haines.

At the residence of Mr. John Hoffer, of Bellefonte, on evening of April 19th, by Rev. Mr. Delong, Miss Maggie Shrom and Mr. Samuel Skean, both of Bellefonte.

On 19th, by Rev. George Currin, Mr. Uriah Osman and Mrs. Carrie E. Wolf, both of Centre Hall.

DIED.

April 20, in George's Valley, Sarah Civilla Ilgen, aged 36 years, 9 months and 20 days.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—There came to the premises of the undersigned, in Potter township, about ½ mile east of Potters Mills, on April 17, 1883, a black horse with a white spot on forehead, about 18 years old. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges, or otherwise it will be disposed of according to law

26ap3m J. R. CLOSE, Potters Mills.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 7, 1883, at 11½ o'clock, a. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

19ap3t JAMES R. McCLURE, Sec'y,

TERRIBLE STORM.

Great Loss of Life.

A terrible storm visited Lousiana and other southern sections on Monday. The town of Beauregard was entirely demolished, and Wesson another town fearfully devastated. Some 60 to 80 lives were lost and hundreds were injured. Reports from many other places speak of the fearful work of the storm.

THE SPRING DRIVE OF TEXAS CATTLE.

Austin, Tex., April 21.—Ninty-five herds of cattle, averaging 2 500 each, will be driven out of the State this spring. The entire drive is estimated at 240,000 head, against 350,000 head last year. Most of these cattle will go to Dodge City, Kan., and Ogallake, Neb. The shipments by rail are said to be over-estimated, and will probably not exceed 50,000. Large herds of horses are also moving towards the markets.

TWO THOUSAND HOUSES BURNED AT DELHI, INDIA.

Delhi, April 20.—An extensive conflagration has occurred in this city. Two housand houses have been destroyed and a great number of families are destitute and homeless.

A despatch from Dallas Texas, to the *Daily News* says "The cowboys now on a strike in the Panhandle district are becoming more violent. One hundred of them, well armed, are encamped at Tascosa, Oldham county, under the leadership of one Harris, and make open threats of violence against all who may come to take their places."

The deadlock in the Illinois legislature was broken on morning of 20th. Rook refused to enter the house, and the republicans recognizing the impossibility of seating Bradwell, abandoned the fight and it will not be resumed.

A strong guard of armed policemen has been placed in several public buildings in Dublin on the strength of private information that some outrage was in contemplation.

The Czar of Russia will be crowned in Moscow, on May 27, and the coronation festivities will last until June 8.

Texas cowboys have struck for higher wages. They are well armed and threaten to kill all who come to take their places.

The Connecticut Senate defeated the bill forbidding railroads to charge a higher rate for a short distance than for a long one.

—All the 306 medals are made and distributed, but it is proposed to have an extra, making 307—this extra medal is to go to Lewins, of the Phil. Branch for having the largest, best and cheapest stock of ready-made clothing in the state.

All admit there is no better place to get a suit cheap than the Philad, Branch.

SPRING OPENING '83.

Having completed shelving and fixing up my goods, I extend a cordial invitation to everybody to come and examine my goods, which consist of Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and the best assortment of Trunks and Valises in the county. I haven't $40,000.00 worth of goods, I am sorry to say, but what I have is new and of the latest styles. I have good goods, and some cheap goods. I have some of the very best make of the celebrated Rochester goods. I have them to suit young and old, rich and poor. I will not boast of what I will do, but if you give me a call I will do as I always have done: treat you fair and honest and give you the value of your money, and don't you forget it.

Isaac Guggenheimer,

In New Addition to Bush's Arcade,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

P. S.—A full stock of the best Leather always on hand.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of hides.

26ap6m

EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO.

(TRADE MARK.)

JUST STOP & THINK !

DON'T YOU KNOW THAT ONE OF THE BEST AND EASIEST WAYS TO SAVE

"Hard Earned Wealth"

IS TO BUY WHERE YOU CAN GET THE

Best Goods for the Least Money ?

Of course you know it, and in order that you may know that we know it, we want to remind you that we are now offering at

Rediculously Low Prices !

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF

CLOTHING !

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, HATS, CAPS, CAPS, VALICES, VALICES, &c., &c

An examination of our goods and a knowledge of our prices will convince you that we are telling you the

Plain, Unvarnished Truth !

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND TEST THE TRUTH OF OUR REMARKS.

(SIGN)

"KEYSTONE"

MICHAEL LEVI & CO.,

Reynolds' Opera House, Allegheny Street, BELLEFONTE.

12apr8m

1883.

FIRST GRAND SPRING

OPENING OPENING | OPENING OPENING

AT THE

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORE

SATURDAY, APRIL 21,
MONDAY, APRIL 23,
TUESDAY, APRIL 24,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

SPECIAL BARGAINS, SPECIAL BARGAINS,

WILL BE OFFERED UPON SAID DAYS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN HEREAFTER.

The following extraordinary bargains will be offered during our Opening only:

2,000 yards Dress Goods, all wool, filling, at 9 cents—worth 18.

2,000 yards Dress Goods, Paris Melanges, at 6 cents—worth 15.

25 dozen pairs Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, all sizes and most desirable shades, at 50 cents—worth $1 50.

100 dozen pairs Fancy Hose, 3 pair for 25 cents—worth 20 to 25.

50 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, colored borders and all linen, at 15 cents—worth 30.

50 white Bed Quilts, slightly soiled, at 38 cents.

25 Ladies' Spring Coats at $2.50—worth $5 00.

25 Ladies' Spring Coats, very fine and all wool, at $5—worth $10

25 dozen Men's Summer Undershirts at 16 cents—worth 40

500 Men's Straw Hats at 10 cents—worth 25.

We cannot guarantee how long these goods will last, as we shall deal them out upon the principle of "First come, first served." The only thing we can do toward a fair distribution is to sell a limited quantity to each purchaser, thereby protecting our patrons and ourselves, as well, against storekeepers who might rush in and gobble up entire lots.

All sales during our Opening will be strictly for CASH.

An Elegant SOVNENIR will be presented to each one of our visitors.

Extending all a hearty invitation to come, we remain

Very respectfully yours,

GOLDSMITH & BROTHER.